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# Leslie's

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Shall We Bring  
Home Our  
Soldier Dead?

By EDGAR ALLEN FORBES

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*The Spirit of America*



Vacuum Oil Company Warehouse at Bangkok, Siam

# American Oils for Siam

*Carrying Correct Lubrication to the Land of the White Elephant*

THE following extracts are from the report of a representative of our Bangkok office after a trip he made to sell Gargoyle Lubricants in the wilds of South-western Siam, on the Malay Peninsula. His story gives some idea of the perils and hardships of his long journey through this wild untraveled country.

"One morning I determined to go inland to Gnow. Rode 8 miles on bicycle, by a jungle foot path under the blaze of a 160 degree sun . . . Came to in a tent with some one fanning and throwing water on me."

"At Petchaburi two rice mills secured us an order for one barrel Gargoyle Marine Motor Oil. The engineer, a Malay, expressed surprise at the little he has consumed. The Ban Pan Palace promised orders for two barrels for the traction engine and pump . . ."

"At Singora the proprietors of two mills adopted Gargoyle H.H. Engine Oil and Gargoyle S.W. Cylinder Oil. The motor cars here all use our Gargoyle Mobiloils."

"Wednesday . . . harbor of Puket . . . Tan Chen Hor, an educated Chinese, was quite pleased to get our agency."

"Thirty oil engines employing castor oil lubrication were clogged with a mass of black deposit. Put in our Gargoyle Etna Engine Oil."

"At Renong . . . a plant run by Australians . . . use 1500 barrels Gargoyle Lubricants annually."

" . . . with four men as rowers, we started up the 40 mile passage of Packchan River . . . squall . . . arrived Mamoo . . . encamped in a Chinese house to secure elephants for the next two days' travel. Only one for baggage . . . 42 miles on foot . . . leeches . . . tumbling streams . . . tigers . . . leopards . . . the priest in his yellow robe."

In the map shown here, the red line indicates the course of the trip.

This representative was told by the authorities that he was probably the first white man to walk across the Isthmus of Kra.

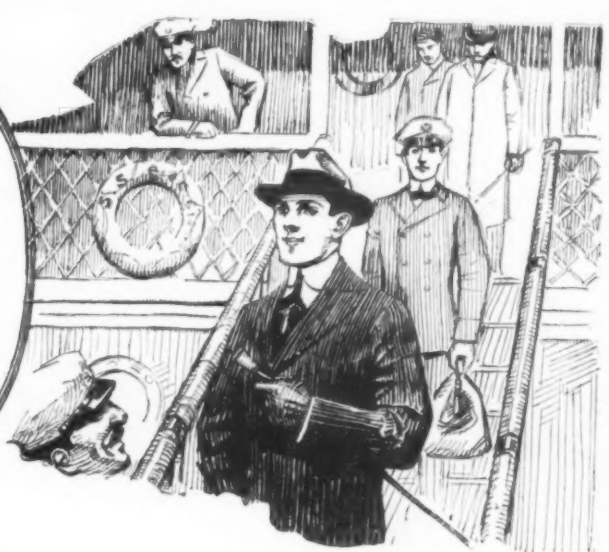
Wherever machinery goes, scientific lubrication must follow. The work must go on.



**Lubricants**

*A grade for each type of service*

**VACUUM OIL COMPANY** Specialists in the manufacture of high-grade lubricants for every class of machinery. Obtainable everywhere in the world. **NEW YORK, U.S.A.**



# A New Idea that Makes Men Rich

**SEVEN** men tried out this idea. Each was earning less than \$40.00 a week in a routine position. To-day five of these men draw salaries ranging from \$8,000 to \$40,000 a year, the sixth is wealthy, and the seventh is worth a half-million dollars. How they did it, and how you, too, can duplicate their amazing success.

**YOU** men and women who are eager for success—I wish you could have been with me one memorable evening last week. For then I had spread before me even of the most remarkable cases of success of which I've ever heard.

It all came about in this way. At a convention in New York I met two old friends who had at one time worked for the same firm. Each of these men had since won remarkable success. As we sat in my room at the hotel, my two friends—Perry and Gordon—got to talking about old times and the men they used to work with.

The talk turned to what their former associates were doing now. "Let's see," said Gordon, "there's Bill Bailey—now he's vice-president of a bank at \$10,000 a year. Lawrence is general manager of a machinery house at \$18,000 a year. Yawman is foreign sales manager for an automobile concern and makes \$40,000 a year. Stanton is manager of the New York branch and last year made in salary and commission over \$28,000. Burton is in the wholesale business for himself and tells me that in the past three years he has cleaned up a fortune. Even old Harry Carter, whom everybody thought a dud, is secretary of a concern down south and knocks out \$8,000 a year. And Zimmermann, our old boss, is director of more concerns than I can think of and is rolling in money."

**FUNNY** thing," said Perry, "every man who worked in that department under Zim has made a conspicuous success. In the ordinary course of events you'd naturally expect one or two of the men to turn out while the others would plug along and never amount to anything unusual. But every one of these men has since made a name for himself. I wonder if it had happened or if there is a reason." "I used to think about that a lot myself," said Gordon, "and I believe I've found the answer. It's Zim, our old chief. That's who we've all got to thank for our success. Remember what a slave driver we used to think him. When he wanted a thing done it had to be done, one quickly and done right. He'd tell us some of the most impossible things, and he made us do them. Excuses didn't go. We nicknamed him 'Old Must.' Must do that. No excuses. Simply must do it. We knew it couldn't be done. Yet we got it done—always!"

"We couldn't kick because he drove himself as much as he drove us. Remember the line of talk he used to use day in and day out. 'It must be done. You

can do it. Get a grip on yourselves, boys. Throw your Will into action. Drive! Will-power will carry you through.'

"I never took much stock in that Will talk those days. I thought it was just one of Zim's pet theories. But now I see that Zim was right—wonderfully right.

The reason why our department always broke records, and why every man in that department has since made a big success is because Zim put the drive into us—he taught us how to use our Will-power. That's what put us all where we are—the winning drive that comes from Will-power."

**WHEN** you come right down to it the only real difference between men is not birth nor education nor luck, but Will-power. The successful man is successful because he knows how to use his Will. He compels success. The unsuccessful man is unsuccessful because he does not know how to use his Will and is forced to meekly bow down to circumstances.

Not one man in a hundred knows how to use his Will. That is why more men are not successes. Nearly every successful man has a highly developed Will—the stronger the Will the greater the success. Natural ability amounts to but little unless backed by a dominant, compelling, driving Will.

The Will is the motive power of the brain. Without a highly-trained, inflexible Will, a man has about as much chance of attaining success in life as a locomotive has of crossing the continent without steam. The biggest ideas have no value without Will-power to "put them over." Yet the Will, although heretofore entirely neglected, can be trained into wonderful power like the brain or memory. And by the very same method—intelligent exercise and use.

If you held your arm in a sling for two years it would become powerless to lift a feather, from lack of use. The same is true of the Will—it becomes weak from lack of use. Because we do not use our Wills properly—because we continually bow down to circumstances—we become unable to assert ourselves. What our Wills need is practice.

Develop your Will-power and money will flow in on you. Rich opportunities will open up for you. Driving energy you never dreamed you had will manifest itself. You will thrill with a new power—a power that nothing can resist. You'll have an influence over people that you never thought possible. Success—in whatever form you want it—will come as easily as failure came before. And those are only a few of the things Will-power will do for you. Just how to develop the Will into a mighty, irresistible force—how to make it do all these things for you—is fully explained in that wonderful book "Power of Will."

**SOME** of the things "Power of Will" has done for people are astounding. I would hardly believe them if I hadn't seen them with my own eyes. Adding ten, twenty, thirty or forty dollars a week to a man's

income is a mere nothing. That's merely playing at it. In one case I took a rank failure and in a few weeks had him earning as high as \$2,000 a week. Listen to this:

A young man in the East had an article for which there was a nation-wide demand. For twelve years he "puttered around" with it—barely eking out a living. Then he read "Power of Will." Today this young man is worth \$200,000. He is building a \$25,000 home—and paying cash for it. He has three automobiles. His children go to private schools. He goes hunting, fishing, traveling, whenever the mood strikes him. His income is over a thousand dollars a week.

In a little town in New York lives a man who two years ago was pitied by all who knew him. From the time he was fourteen he had worked and slaved—and at sixty he was looked upon as a failure. Without work, in debt to his charitable friends, with an invalid son to support, the outlook was pitchy black. About this time he ran across a copy of "Power of Will."

In two weeks he was in business for himself. In three years his plant was working night and day to fill orders. During 1916 the profits were \$20,000. During 1917 the profits ran close to \$40,000. And this genial 64-year-old man is enjoying pleasures and comforts he little dreamed would ever be his.

**AMAZING** things like these "Power of Will" has done for men and women in all walks of life. There is no sound reason why it will not bring about the same surprising results for you. You at least owe it to yourself to find out. And I'm willing to prove it to you wholly at my expense. You can easily make thousands—you can't lose a cent. Here is my offer:

Send no money—no, not a cent. Merely clip the coupon and mail it to me. By return mail you'll receive not a pamphlet, but the whole "secret" told in this wonderful book, "Power of Will."

Keep it five days. Look it over in your home. Apply some of its simple teachings. If it doesn't show you how you can increase your income many times over—just as it has for thousands of others—mail the book back. You will be out nothing.

But if you feel that "Power of Will" will do for you what it has done for over a quarter of a million others—if you feel as they do that it's the next greatest book to the Bible—send me only three and a half dollars and you and I'll be square.

If you pass this offer by, I'll be out only the small profit on a three and a half-dollar sale. But you—you may easily be out the difference between what you're now making and an income several times as great. So you see you've a lot—a whole lot—more to lose than I. Mail the coupon or write a letter now—you may never read this offer again.

PELTON PUBLISHING CO.

47-S Wilcox Block

Meriden, Conn.

PELTON PUBLISHING COMPANY,  
47-S Wilcox Block, Meriden, Conn.

You may send me "Power of Will" at your risk. Agree to remit \$3.50 or return the book to you in five days.

Name.....

Address.....

City.....State.....

## A Few Examples

### Personal Experiences

Among over 350,000 users of "Power of Will" are such men as Judge Ben R. Lindsey, Supreme Court Justice Parker, Wu Ting Fang, Ex. U. S. Chinese Ambassador, Assistant Postmaster-General Britt, Lieut. Gov. McKelvie of Nebraska, General Manager Christensen of Wells-Fargo Express Co., E. R. Elms Lewis, former Vice-Pres. Art Metal Construction Co., Gov. Ferris of Michigan, and many others of equal prominence.

### \$300 Profit From One Day's Reading

"The result from one day's study netted me \$300 cash. I think it a great book and would not be without it for ten times the cost."—A. W. Wilke, Faulkton, So. Dakota.

### Worth \$15,000 and More

"The book has been worth more than \$15,000 to me."—Oscar B. Sheppard, 1417 E. Locust St., Decatur, Ill.

### Would Be Worth \$100,000

"If I only had it when I was 20 years old, I would be worth \$100,000 today. It is worth a hundred times the price."—S. W. Taylor, The Santa Fe Ry., Millane, Tex.

### Salary Jumps From \$120 to \$890

"Since I read 'Power of Will' my salary has jumped from \$150 to \$890 a month."—J. F. Gibson, San Diego, Cal.

### From \$100 to \$3,000 a Month

"One of our boys who read 'Power of Will' before he came over here jumped from \$100 a month to \$3,000 the first month, and won a \$250 prize for the best salesmanship in the state."—Private Leslie A. Still, A. E. F., France.





The Winchester Pattern. 320 pellets out of a possible 321, or 99.7% of the shot charge, evenly distributed; no birds get through.

## How big a bag will you bring back?

**T**HE difference between a bulging bag and a lean one is often a question of gun and shells and not of shooting skill.

Make sure you have the right game-getting combination—shells that kill when the aim is true, and a gun that enables the shell to make its best pattern.

Good shell patterns are either *allowed* or *prevented* by the character of the gun barrel—the chamber, bore and choke.

Faulty chambering even more than faulty choking tends to mash and "ball" the shot, making pellets fall short or fly wide.

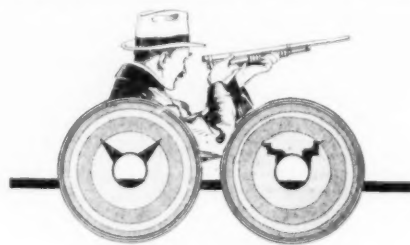
And if a gun is faulty in its most vital part, the chamber, the chances are that the bore is also carelessly made.

From chamber to choke, the barrels of the famous Winchester Repeaters are bored to make the shell throw its highest pattern. They are free from shot-jamming defects. They let the shell do its full work.

### "Line" test the barrel

Point a Winchester barrel toward the light and look through the bore. It looks like a highly polished mirror. Not a false shadow

throughout the bore. Sight through the bore at a horizontal black line on the window. This line will throw a "V" shadow in the bore. Tilt the barrel till the point of the "V" touches



### The "Line" test

Perfect bore of Winchester barrel revealed under "Line" test. Irregularities revealed in inferior shotgun barrel under "Line" test.

the muzzle. The perfect "V" shows absence of irregularities.

This is the "Line" test of a perfect bore. No faulty barrel can pass this test—the "V" will be distorted.

### What means

This mark on a Winchester barrel means that the gun has passed the "Winchester Provisional

and Definitive Proof" test, having been fired many times for smooth action and accuracy, and strength-tested by firing 25 to 40 per cent excess loads. This stamp stands for Winchester's guarantee of quality, with 50 years of the best gun-making reputation behind it.

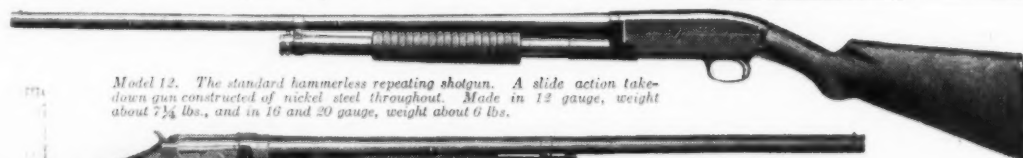
### Your dealer will show you Winchester Guns and Ammunition

Before you take to the woods this Fall, get your dealer to show you a Winchester Repeater—Model 97 for hammer action; Model 12 for hammerless. Put one to your shoulder, try its balance; see how beautifully it handles. Your sportsman's instinct will tell you it's the best weapon you could choose. Leading hardware and sporting goods dealers in every community carry Winchester Arms and Ammunition. They will be glad to assist you in selecting the gun best suited to your needs. Upon request, we will mail you, free of charge, the complete catalog of Winchester guns and loaded shells.

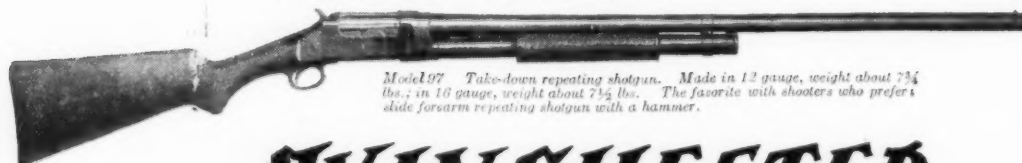
WINCHESTER REPEATING ARMS CO.  
Dept. 354, New Haven Conn., U. S. A.

### Important Notice

The chamber, bore and muzzle choke of all Winchester Shotguns are reamed to micrometer measurements for the particular Winchester shells they are meant to shoot. You will get the highest and the most uniform pattern results by shooting Winchester shells in Winchester guns. The two are made for each other.



Model 12. The standard hammerless repeating shotgun. A slide action take-down gun constructed of nickel steel throughout. Made in 12 gauge, weight about 7½ lbs., and in 16 and 20 gauge, weight about 6 lbs.



Model 97. Take-down repeating shotgun. Made in 12 gauge, weight about 7½ lbs.; in 16 gauge, weight about 7½ lbs. The favorite with shooters who prefer a slide forearm repeating shotgun with a hammer.

# WINCHESTER

World Standard Guns and Ammunition





# Leslie's Illustrated Weekly Newspaper

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## THE INDUSTRIAL CONFERENCE

By DR. CHARLES A. EATON

At this writing the President's Conference on Capital and Labor at Washington has met and opened its proceedings. Thus far the activities of the different groups amount simply to a jockeying for position. There seems to have been very little preparation for the conference as such; that is to say, groups and individuals come to the conference with their own propositions. There appears to be no clear idea on the part of the Conference as to why it is there and what it proposes to do.

This lack may only appear on the surface and have no basis in reality as later developments come along.

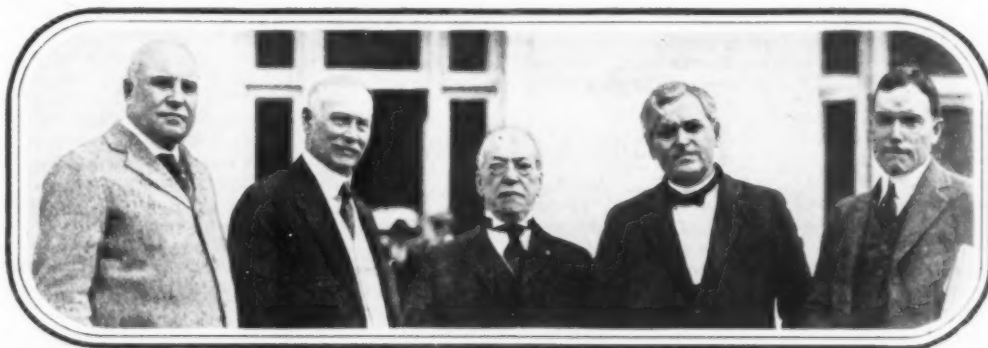
It will help in our judgment of the work of the conference to recall that there has recently been a similar conference held in Canada.

Last spring when there swept over Canada a wave of unrest, the Dominion Government appointed a Royal Commission on Industrial Relations. This Commission held public hearings in industrial centers from one end of the country to the other. All sides had opportunity to present their cause. The personnel of this Commission was above suspicion and, if it had not been hurried in its deliberations, it would have produced something of real value.

### "Social Dynamite" in Canada

As it is, the Commission came back to the Government with a report containing large quantities of social dynamite. It recommended the fixing of a minimum wage especially for women, girls, and unskilled labor. It asked for a maximum work day of eight hours and a weekly rest of not less than twenty-four. It contained a recommendation covering state insurance against sickness, old age, invalidity and unemployment. It recommended proportional representation. It suggested the regulation of public works so as to relieve unemployment and demanded assistance in the building of homes for workmen. It asked for the establishment of a bureau for promoting industrial councils. It had something to say about the restoration of liberty of speech. It recognized the right to organize and it demanded the payment of a living wage; the recognition of collective bargaining; the extension of equal opportunities in education.

So lusty and troublesome a child laid upon the doorstep of the coalition Government at Ottawa, required a skilled and experienced nurse. It was not surprising therefore that these recommendations were turned over to the Conference called by the Dominion Government to discuss the entire industrial



Labor and Government united.—Left to right: Sec. Lane, Chairman, Judge Gary, Samuel Gompers, Frank Morrison and John D. Rockefeller Jr. in front of the Pan-American Union Building, where the important Industrial Conference is being held.

and economic situation in the country. The logical basis for this action on the part of the Federal Government was found in the fact that the recommendations of the Industrial Commission involved legislation by various provincial legislative bodies rather than by the Federal authorities. It was also argued that if these recommendations were enacted into law there was no guarantee that the law would become effective unless it were backed by strong public opinion.

The suggestion of the Industrial Commission that such a Conference be called by the Federal Government was acted upon with alacrity. The great industrial organizations representing capital, such as the Manufacturers' Association, were asked to appoint delegates. The Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, was charged with the appointment of delegates representing organized labor. The general public found representation through the delegates appointed by the Union of Canadian Municipalities, the Engineering Institute of Canada, the Mining Institute, the Reconstruction Association, members of the Labor Committee, members of the Royal Commission on Industrial Relations, and representatives of various Federal and provincial departments, in addition to the Great War Veterans' Association.

### A Conference that Helped

Agriculture was represented indirectly but none the less efficiently by delegates from the Federal and Provincial Departments of Agriculture. A fourth estate was introduced including members of the Federal Government, the leader of the opposition, Honorable MacKenzie King, and representatives of all Provincial Governments.

The significant feature of the conference is to be found in the fact that an immense amount of preparatory work was done under the leadership of the

Honorable Mr. Robertson, Minister of Labor, and Mr. Gerald Brown, who is Secretary of the Reconstruction and Development Committee of the Cabinet. These two gentlemen acted as Chairman and Secretary respectively of the Conference. With the help of a joint Committee of Employers and Workmen, there was compiled and printed in advance, for all delegates, a booklet containing the proposed agenda; text of the labor provisions of the Treaty of Peace; statistics of all industrial disputes in Canada; descriptions of Labor Legislation in Canada, covering hours, arbitration, minimum wage and other vital matters. From time to time during the sessions of the Conference detailed information covering various points, contained in the general statement, was presented in printed form, by the Government.

With this background of preparation and official guidance, the Canadian Conference made its way through the maze of difficult questions presented to it, and while it did not succeed in ushering in the millennium, nor solving the riddle of the Universe, it did succeed in partially clearing away the fog bank of misinformation and misunderstanding that exists between the different classes of Canadian society; and the discussions and recommendations resulting therefrom have proved most helpful.

### Our Economic Chaos

Our Conference in Washington is fortunate in its Presiding Officer, Secretary Franklin D. Lane. Mr. Lane is an American of vision, intelligence, and rare sympathy with the highest purposes and ideals of our people. The personnel of the Conference as finally revealed to the public, is fairly representative, and in many cases, of first class ability.

I regret to record my conviction that so far there has come from the Conference no indication that it approaches a full understanding of the National and international conditions with which it must deal. For example, Mr. Gompers has already introduced a resolution providing for settlement of the steel strike by arbitration on the part of this Conference. Nothing could be further from the purpose of the Conference, if it has any real purpose. It is not called to deal with any such specific case.

This Conference was not called, or certainly ought not to have been called for any class motive whatever. The first reason for its existence lies in the economic chaos into which our Nation (and all Nations) has fallen as a result of the War. The

Concluded on page 656

# EDITORIAL

"STAND BY THE FLAG: IN GOD WE TRUST"

JOHN A. SLEICHER, Editor

## The Revolution

THERE has been much talk about the revolution toward which we were heading because of social unrest. At last it has arrived. It is the revolution of the public against the whole crowd of agitators who have been stirring up discontent. On both sides of the Atlantic the middle class has revolted against a false revolutionary leadership. The British railway strike collapsed just as soon as the revolt of the middle class became manifest.

Alexander M. Thompson, for a quarter of a century England's leading labor writer, says, "This strike is a mistake." Robert Blatchford, whose labor sympathies cannot be questioned, says of the strike, "It was launched with cynical disregard of the public interest and convenience. There is no doubt as to public opinion; it is dead against the strikers." "The strike proved," says Lloyd George, "that this is a really democratic country, where public opinion must prevail. Prussianism in the industrial and economic world must not prevail. The nation means to be strong, firm and just, but always master."

The London *Daily News* calls the settlement a "victory of reason," but this is the sort of victory that might better have been attained without resorting to the strike. In the great steel strike in this country, labor leaders realize fully the weakness of their position in not having the support of the public. The Labor Conference called by the President should pay due regard to the public, whose rights are after all paramount in industrial troubles.

The public is inclusive of all workers, professional as well as manual laborers, unorganized as well as organized. The Federation of Labor, including but 10 per cent of the working population, has not the right to say that every worker must belong to it or lose his job, or have the doors of the factory closed to his request for work. The rights of unorganized workers, constituting the bulk of all workers, cannot be barred at the demands of a minority.

All of the public have the right to enter any trade to which inclination directs, yet by orders of organized labor young men are refused the privilege of learning trades. The unions permit only a limited number of apprentices, and to this policy is due the existing shortage of skilled labor. What shall young men do? The professions are overcrowded. The living is inadequate. A skilled mechanic can earn more than the professional man. Public opinion will not support the policy that prevents entire freedom in learning trades.

Judge Gary defined the issues of the steel strike to be the right of any man to work where he may find employment, the right of the employer to hire any man who is willing to work, and to operate his plant for a full production. These are questions the public is asked to pass upon. Their strength lies in their inherent reasonableness. Anything else is an infringement upon the liberty of the individual. The law should protect these inherent rights of the individual. Where there is no law there is no freedom.

The public feels, too, that labor should be made responsible by statute just as capital has been. As the New York *World* says, "Labor is not obliged to be incorporated, and it does not incorporate. Its contracts are worthless except in so far as it is willing to carry them out." The public feels that it is only just that both sides to a controversy should be subject to the same law, and have the same sense of responsibility for the public's protection.

## A Medical Triumph

THE older readers of LESLIE'S will recall, not so many years ago, the frightful tales of yellow fever epidemics in our Southern ports. Thanks to stringent sanitary regulations right after the Civil War, such epidemics became a thing of the past in the United States. Yellow fever was driven back into Central and South America, where sanitation was an unknown factor, but once again at the time of the Spanish-American war it laid its terrible toll upon our army. Its extermination became one of the tasks of the Rockefeller Foundation. Interrupted by the European War, the work was taken up again at its close, and Major General William C. Gorgas now announces that this fearful menace to the race has been finally routed from its last stronghold—Guayaquil, Ecuador.

## Mind Your Business

By HON. ELIHU ROOT

THE true basis of peaceful, prosperous, progressive development of civilization is friendship, which rests on the doctrine that each man should mind his own business. That is the true conception of liberty for others and for ourselves as well. Insisting that others shall do what you think is best for them leads to insufferable condescension. The great lesson of the war is that prosperity, wealth and national advantage are not to be gained by conquest or robbery.

When the history is written of the wonderful era of human progress in which we are living, a chapter on the extirpation of this world scourge will stand out to the honor of the American captain of industry, who by his genius built up one of the greatest industries and fortunes of modern times, and who showed his originality in the realm of philanthropy by distributing his vast estate, for the good of humanity, by the same scientific and efficient methods he had used in its creation. Medical research is but one of the several avenues for human betterment to which Mr. Rockefeller has devoted his fortune. It is not surprising that those who criticized him years ago are now giving him tardy justice for the stupendous service he is rendering the human race. And only the possessor of a neat fortune could render such a service.

## The South's Opportunity

IT is significant that the strike craze, which has swept over the land, has left the South comparatively untouched. In the great steel strike the effort to close the Tennessee Fuel and Iron Co. utterly failed. Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, told the House Interstate Commerce Committee that if Congress passed an anti-strike law and the Supreme Court held it to be constitutional, labor would not obey it, and he himself would keep silent, counseling neither obedience nor disobedience, but advising an appeal to the country. The State of Alabama, however, has passed a law making it a misdemeanor to strike, and no Southern labor leader has taken the stand advocated by Mr. Gompers.

In connection with the printers' strike in New York City in which local unions are striking against the international union, invitations have come to publications from Chicago, Cincinnati, Milwaukee and other Northern cities to move their plants to them. It is strange that no Southern city has come forward with a similar invitation. Because of its equable climate, its splendid transportation facilities and its abundant labor, the South offers an especially attractive field. Already there are large publishing houses in Richmond, Nashville, Atlanta and other cities that might be mentioned.

It is to the interest of the South to take full advantage of its present opportunities. It is almost free from strikes. Its alien population is practically negligible. The negro, although in too many instances illiterate, is American in his instincts. He objects to being classed with foreigners in the industrial problem. As a worker the negro is docile, willing and bred to service. In him the South has an asset of inestimable value.

Immigration is being restricted, white labor is becoming scarcer and industry in the North is being harassed by frequent strikes. Here is the South's opportunity.

## Shackling Business Men

THE Administration has undertaken to put through Congress certain Legislation that reaches far beyond any previous proposals designed to subject business men to the mandate of executive authority. The first move has been made by the Federal Trade Commission in drafting a body of legislation expanding the scope of its authority.

The basic intent of this legislation is to give the Trade Commission authority to prohibit any business act which it deems unfair, regardless of whether this act effects competition. Heretofore the Commission's authority has been confined to the suppression of "un-

fair methods of Competition." The vast scope of this power is difficult to calculate. One of the fields for its application, contemplated by the Administration, is the absolute control over all forms of co-operation within industries, such as is possible through organizations like the American Petroleum Institute, the Institute of American Meat Packers, the Dairy Men's League and the Wholesale Grocers' Association.

Legislation conveying this new power is being drawn, with a view to enabling the Trade Commission to control other matter in widely different fields, such as future sales on the stock market, buying practices as well as selling practices, split commissions, and guarantees against decline in prices. It is also intended to enlarge the mandatory powers of the Commission so as to enable it to make its orders effectual and to empower the Commission to compel answers to questions and reports from individual business men, partnerships and corporations.

## The Plain Truth

VOTE! Our Presidential coupon will be found on page 656. We should like to have the vote of every reader. Note the figures this week. So far 3276 votes have been cast.

HANDCUFFS! Strikes must be settled in one way or another. No strike goes on forever. Why not arbitrate and settle before, rather than after, the strike? Why not relieve the innocent public from the hardships that strikes always inflict? Why not keep the dinner pail full and industries alive? It doesn't sound well for Mr. Gompers to say he would not submit to compulsory arbitration. Gompers says "we must not put handcuffs on labor," but neither must the public be handcuffed. If we can league the nations of the world together to secure its peace, it surely is possible to league employer and employee together to secure industrial peace. Let us hope that this will be the outcome of the Industrial Congress now in session.

THRIFT! The advocate of unrest is constantly complaining that the poor man has no chance under the existing industrial systems, that the day has gone by when the poor man can create even a most modest estate. Just at this time the will of John Mitchell, the labor leader, disposes of an estate of a quarter of a million dollars. Mr. Mitchell began life as a miner, became president of the United Mine Workers of America, filled various other positions connected with organized labor, and at the time of his death, was chairman of the New York State Industrial Commission. Mr. Mitchell never received a big salary, maintained his miner's card and lived modestly to the day of his death, but by the practice of thrift accumulated an estate the size of which was probably a surprise to those who knew him best. When a labor leader is able in the course of a few years to amass a fortune of \$250,000 there is hope that private in the ranks may accumulate at least a competency for old age.

CONTRIBUTE! Every American, high or low, old or young, should count it a privilege to contribute to the memorial to Theodore Roosevelt. His stirring call during the war for one hundred per cent Americanism was the more readily heeded because the highest patriotism characterized his entire life and public career. To him the hyphenated American was an abomination, but he cared not whence one came provided he was loyal to America as the land of his choice. He loved the flag and all for which it stands. Reverencing it himself he demanded respect for it from all men and all nations. He met the problems of this day in the spirit of America, bound fast by no traditions. In the struggle between capital and labor, he demanded certain restraints should be placed upon the former. Later in life he saw the latter had gone too far, and was equally fearless in demanding that labor, too, should be checked in its extravagance. He believed in our institutions, in the sense of justice and brotherhood fostered by American institutions, and that the disputes between capital and labor can be worked out amicably without the resort to war and bloodshed through the conception of the duty each side owed to the other. Being dead, he still lives in the hearts of his countrymen.



# Shall We Bring Home Our Soldier Dead?

By EDGAR ALLEN FORBES



DO you want the body of your soldier son brought back to "the sunshine of his native sky"—or shall he be left to sleep under the little white cross at Romagne or Thiaucourt or Beaumont, near the field of battle where he fell? That is the question which LESLIE'S asks the fathers and mothers of the 50,327 American soldiers who were killed in action or died of wounds. The nation which called on you and them for the supreme sacrifice will bring them home again if you say the word; this article may help you to decide.

We know that it is the opinion of some distinguished men whose judgment we all respect, including General Pershing himself, that they should remain in beautified American cemeteries in the lands where they gave their lives. It is a matter of regret that we do not know how the fallen themselves felt about it; if those who were not killed outright murmured some last wish to those who were with them at the end, it is known only to the few. Neither do we know how they feel to whom the cabled list of casualties brought such crushing sorrow and who yet yearn in silent grief "for the sound of a voice that is still."

We do know how the families of the men who died in the Navy and the Marine Corps feel, for they have been individually asked. "In practically every instance," says the Secretary of the Navy, "the response has been an urgent telegram asking for immediate return." The mothers of the Navy are not satisfied with a shaft of white marble somewhere in France. They want their boys brought home, so that they may feel the sense of nearness and may place on their graves the flowers of undying remembrance. As a result, nearly all of the Navy and Marine Corps dead (except those buried in France, as explained below) are already sleeping in their "own proud land's heroic soil." In due time, no doubt, we shall know the majority wish regarding also the soldier dead who glorified their country's flag on every field where they fought—and that wish will be law.

Meanwhile let us not forget that the families of the fallen owe to the War Department and General Headquarters a great debt of gratitude for the efficient system which was created for the identification and temporary burial of the soldier and sailor dead—a stupendous task even though made easier by the fortunate circumstances that the fields upon which our men fell did not pass into the enemy's hands. Identification tags to be worn around the neck were given the soldiers before they quitted American soil. Those who were killed in minor engagements or who died of wounds were carefully identified and buried in well-marked graves, photographs of which were attached to the men's documentary records. This consideration was not always possible during major engagements, where fierce fighting continued uninterruptedly for days and nights, but even then the utmost care was taken to secure accurate identification of individual bodies. Over their improvised graves were erected rough crosses and to these crosses were hurriedly affixed the identification tags and personal effects of the hero. The personnel of the Graves Registration Bureau followed the fighting lines as rapidly as possible, verified the identifications and removed the bodies to temporary cemeteries. In cases where even the board crosses could not be erected, the

Sons of the Dark and Bloody  
Ground,  
Ye must not slumber there  
Where stranger steps and tongues  
resound,  
Along the heedless air.

Your own proud land's heroic soil  
Shall be your fitter grave;  
She claims from war his richest  
spoil—  
The ashes of her brave!

Rest on, embalmed and sainted  
dead!  
Dear as the blood ye gave;  
No impious footstep here shall  
tread  
The herbage of your grave.

The sunshine of their native sky  
Smiles sadly on them here,  
And kindred eyes and hearts  
watch by  
The heroes' sepulchre.

—Theodore O'Hara

soldier's rifle was thrust into the ground as a headboard or his steel helmet laid on the mound, together with such other means of identification as would help the Registration Bureau.

The story of the Graves Registration Bureau cannot be told here, but its efficiency can be gauged by the announcement in the *Stars and Stripes* (the soldiers' daily newspaper in France) under date of April 25, 1919, that only four per cent of the American dead remained unidentified, in spite of the indescribable conditions under which the work had to be done. Compare this record with that of former wars: Of the 378,959 soldiers and sailors buried in our National Cemeteries, 153,159 (44 per cent) are listed among "the unknown dead." A further evidence of efficiency is the remarkable announcement of the War Department that of all the soldiers reported as "missing" during the war, only two men remain unaccounted for.

A single instance shows the thoroughness with which the Registration Bureau executed its pathetic task. The overflow of the River Aire had flooded at

one point an area in which were the graves of 91 American soldiers; the mounds were obliterated so completely that not even the location of the graves could be assured, and the identifying crosses were strewn as wreckage all over the area. When the waters subsided, the Graves Registration Bureau exhumed every one of the 91 bodies and re-identified each before removing it to a safe resting-place.

Early in the present year the Graves Registration Bureau was already transferring our American dead from their scattered graves to three central cemeteries which France had designated as American fields of honor. The largest of these is at Romagne, in the heart of the Meuse-Argonne battle area; it has more than 32,000 American graves. The others are at Thiaucourt (for the St. Mihiel dead) and Beaumont, on the road to Sedan. Additional cemeteries are, of course, being provided for the small numbers who fell in Belgium, Italy, Siberia and other fields. It is naturally a part of the programme of the War Department to beautify these American cemeteries in foreign lands in a manner worthy of the great nation in whose service the men laid down their lives. There are to be no neglected graves of American soldiers in any part of the world.

Aside from the programme of the War Department, it has been definitely planned by Col. Wm. Boyce Thompson and his associates on a Memorial Committee that a permanent headstone of appropriate design be placed at the grave of every soldier buried in foreign soil. These enduring markers to replace the present wooden crosses would not be necessary in cases where the bodies are returned to their next of kin, but every grave left in France would be so honored.

Since the majority of our graves are in France, the latest official word concerning them will be of special interest. An agreement recently concluded between the governments of France and of the United States provides:

(1) That cemetery space for our dead shall be allotted free of charge. (It goes without saying that the soil of France should be free to those who watered it with their life-blood.)

(2) That the Allied nation may secure cemetery space by purchase or otherwise. (Obviously wise; on some fields the men of several nations fell together and there should be no opportunity for real-estate rivalry in this matter.)

(3) When cemeteries shall have been selected by an international commission and approved by the French Ministry of War, the American dead now in French municipal cemeteries shall be transferred.

(4) Wherever practicable, all bodies in contiguous territory shall be concentrated; no isolated graves shall remain in France. (A positive necessity; parts of France and Belgium are literally honeycombed with graves and cannot be restored to agriculture until the transfer is made.)

(5) This concentration shall be done in accordance with French sanitary and mortuary regulations. (Certainly; but the regulations may properly become the subject of diplomatic discussion.)

(6) The possible removal of Allied dead to their homes has not yet become the subject of international agreement. The French Government has disapproved such removal for a certain period of time on sanitary and economic grounds, but no suggestion

Continued on page 662



# When American Airmen Went Bombing



Pictures showing what German air raiders did to the Allies are frequently seen, but this one shows what some American planes did to the Germans one fine dark night. The barracks, prior to the raid, were occupied by enemy soldiers stationed in Treves, far behind the German lines. The alarm may have been given in time; otherwise it is safe to assume that quite a number of the Kaiser's men died when the bomb burst.

This was a fine case of poetic justice, for before the American birdmen dropped high explosives on this handsome house in Treves it was occupied by a German major of aviation and his family. The large edifice behind the ruined building is the handsome Palace of Justice.

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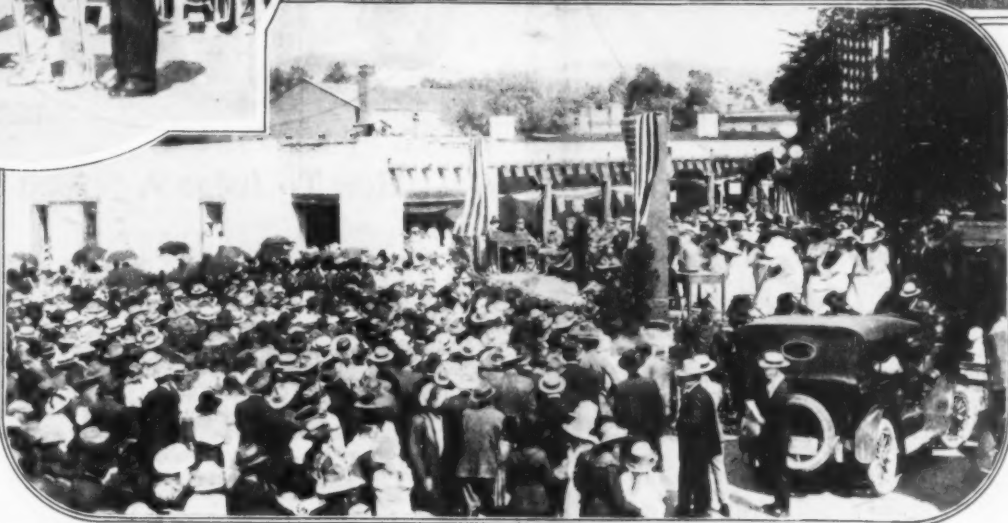
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## Santa Fe, New Mexico, Holds a Fiesta



Photo by A. A. Sorensen

Admiral W. S. Benson, Chief of Naval Operations and Maj. Gen. George Barnett, Commandant of the U. S. Marine Corps, were the guests of honor at the celebration. Here they are seen examining a cane given to a Pueblo Indian Governor by President Lincoln. They each received a medal of honor and a vote of thanks from the Legislature of New Mexico for their work in the world war.



Maj. General Barnett thanking the people of New Mexico for the honors accorded him. A few minutes earlier Governor O. A. Larrazolo had presented him with the medal of honor.

These pretty Señoritas danced during the fiesta, a feature of which was the celebration of "El Día de Setiembre" (the Day of September), first set aside as a holiday in honor of the deeds of the early conquerors by the Marquez de la Peñuela, the Spanish Governor-General, in 1712. The festivities this year lasted three days. General Pershing and Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood, who were to be among the guests of honor, were unable to participate in the elaborate affair.

## Glimpses of "Yale-in-China"

At Changsha, China, Yale University has a plant which is doing much to better the lot of the 22,000,000 people of the vast province of Hunan. With the aid of the China Medical Board, Yale also conducts a medical school with a \$200,000 hospital where 125 doctors and nurses are today receiving instruction.



Dr. E. H. Hume, on the left; G. G. Warren, Hunan's pioneer missionary, and the British and American consuls at the Yale Chapel, located in Changsha.



Far Eastern wearers of the "Y": three champion athletes of "Yale-in-China." The young men of the Republic are becoming interested in athletics.

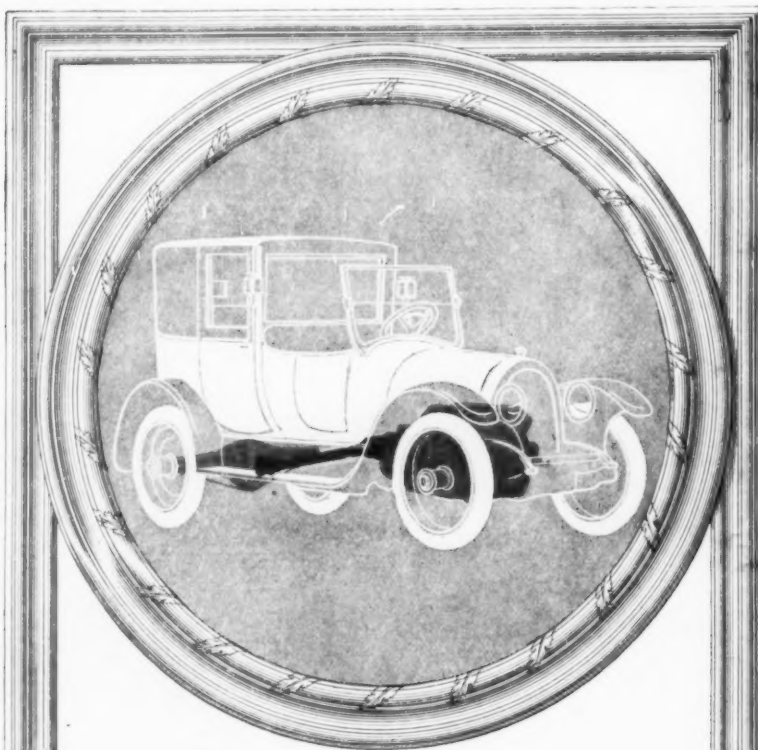


Student nurses who are typical of the women who are being turned out by the institution.



These pages carrying embroidered lanterns marched in the Victory parade in Changsha.





# Spicer

## UNIVERSAL JOINTS AND PROPELLER SHAFTS

UNIVERSAL joints in the propeller shaft transmit the drive from engine to rear axle through an angle—an angle changing with every movement of the springs.

The entire driving load falls on the universal joints. Sudden stresses wrench and rack them—stresses that can be overcome only by the strongest of steel worked to the maximum of precision.

Since 1904 SPICER UNIVERSAL JOINTS and PROPELLER SHAFTS have met every requirement.

*Genuine SPICER UNIVERSAL JOINTS bear the SPICER name on the flange.*

**SPICER MFG. CORPORATION**  
SOUTH PLAINFIELD, N. J.

*The Passenger Car: Number Three of a series of SPICER advertisements.*

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Spicer Propeller Shaft

## Motor Department

Conducted by H. W. SLAUSON, M. E.

Readers desiring information about motor cars, trucks, delivery wagons, motorcycles, motor boats, accessories or State taxes, can obtain it by writing to the Motor Department, LESLIE'S WEEKLY, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York City. We answer all inquiries free of charge.

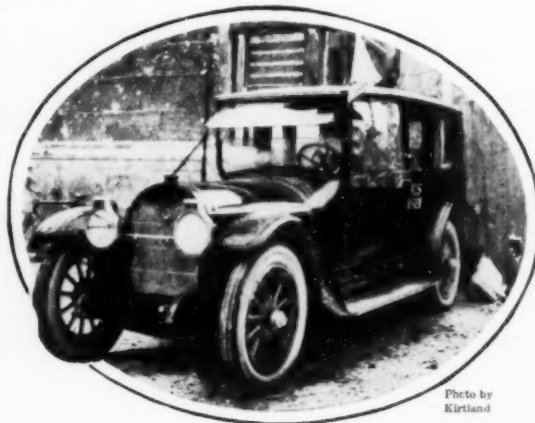


Photo by Kirtland

The American car which President Wilson used when he visited France saw hard service, and would be considered at least "fourth-hand." If it had been cared for properly, however, a comparatively inexpensive overhauling could make it equal to many of the best. It is the care and not the mileage that generally counts.

### How To Judge A Second-Hand Car

PART I.

#### The Make and Mileage of a Car.

THIS is the era of the second, third and even fourth-hand car. The manufacturers of new cars are unable to supply the demand, and the prospective purchaser is forced to content himself with a car which may have served the purpose of two or three previous owners.

"Trades" are common, and many an owner of an erstwhile good car sells it or turns it in as partial payment for a better one, which, also, may have seen considerable service.

It is almost as difficult to judge of the actual condition of a second-hand car from a cursory examination as it is to determine the character and mental attitude of a man upon first acquaintance. The psychological moment must arrive before a man may exhibit the best or the worst that is in him. So it is with a car. The use of a heavy grease with which cedar sawdust or ground cork may be mixed, may serve to quiet many a gear which has been worn to the point of extreme noisiness were not such precautions taken. A fault which might occur only at a certain engine speed, or under certain conditions of hill climbing, will probably not assert itself during a 15 or 20-mile test run—especially if the route chosen was suggested by the owner of the car.

The only accurate judge of the actual condition of a second-hand car is the owner who has driven it and cared for it during its preceding 2000 or 3000 miles of service. True, he may be biased, but he will know under what conditions its failings are most pronounced, and if he is a personal friend whose statements can be trusted, the chances of obtaining full value from the purchase of such a car are far better than were the selection made from among the stock of a less reliable second-hand dealer or professional trader.

The speedometer means but little in the selection of a used car. The figures may be moved backward to indicate less mileage than has actually been covered; the instrument may have been out of commission for several thousand miles; or a new "head" may have been installed sometime during the life of the car. On the other hand, the matter of

the actual mileage covered is not nearly so important as is the care the car may have received during its service. Fifty thousand miles of careful care and repair will not entail nearly the amount of wear that will result from one thousand miles of incorrect lubrication or adjustment.

One of the first questions asked by the purchasers of second-hand cars is, "What year is it?" If the owner tells him the truth and the car happens to be built some five or six years ago, the prospective purchaser will possibly attach less value to the car than if it had been built in 1917 or 1918. Such a wholesale basis for judging the value of used cars as a whole is wrong, however, for in the period before the war, materials of a higher grade were available than those entering the construction of many of the same cars built in 1917 or 1918. On the other hand, some manufacturers built certain series of cars which proved more successful than those produced in the preceding or the following year.

The used-car "trade" generally feels that it knows these years and seasons which bore the good and the bad reputation, but in the case of individual cars this should not enter too largely into the basis of selection. Good cars produced during the poor series, properly cared for, are frequent "finds" among the stock of a second-hand automobile dealer, and to condemn a car because others of the same generation possessed undesirable family traits, is a short-sighted policy. The car's defects inherent in the design as a whole should be taken into consideration, but possibly the installation of a new type of ignition, carburetor, or other device will overcome all such difficulties.

What must be done is to judge the car as a piece of machinery not related to any other products of the same manufacturers bearing a good or a bad reputation.

(In the next Motor Department series appearing November 8th, we will consider the definite tests and inspections which can be made to determine the value of the used car, and will show how even the inexperienced driver can discover evidence of wear and abuse.)



### Commander of the Fighting First

Brigadier-General Frank Parker is one of the few American officers of high rank who has seen more service in France than General Pershing himself. In 1914 he was ordered there as a member of the American Military Mission with the French armies, his duties being that of an observer. On the arrival of the Eighteenth Infantry in France, in 1917, he was transferred to take command of that fine regiment. Like General Pershing, Brig.-Gen. Parker is a distinguished cavalry officer, though his conspicuous service in the recent war was with infantry, and he is one of the best trained cavalymen in the service. He graduated from West Point in 1894 with high rank and served with the Fifth Cavalry on the Mexican border until 1898, when he took his regiment to Porto Rico, where it remained until 1900. Then he served as instructor at West Point for three years.



Brig.-Gen. Frank Parker

### A Corpus Christi Flood Heroine

Miss Esther Fuller, a 17-year-old girl of Corpus Christi, Texas, was in one of the houses swept away by the terrible flood that wrecked the town. She is an excellent swimmer and succeeded in rescuing her 11-year-old brother, whom she carried on her back through water for five hours.

Recently his wife became ill and it was necessary for her to come "outside" for treatment. To facilitate this, the outlaw decided to give himself up to the British Columbia officers and stand trial. During his present imprisonment he has been assisting the official government geographer of British Columbia in correcting the maps of the unexplored country in the upper Naas and Stikine Rivers, with which the Indian is very familiar. He is also reported to have a number of immensely valuable mining sites "covered" in that territory. The outcome of his trial will be watched with great interest.

### He Transforms Figures into Pictures

The only staff officer of our Army who has risen to the position of chief of a division of the General Staff is Colonel Leonard P. Ayres, of the Statistical Branch. Before the war Col. Ayres was well known as one of the directors of the Russell Sage Founda-



Copyright Underwood & Underwood  
Miss Helen Owen

### Famous Canadian Outlaw Surrenders

Canada's most famous outlaw, an Indian named Gun-A-Loot, has surrendered to the authorities at Vancouver after successfully defying all efforts to capture him for thirteen years, during which time \$50,000 is said to have been spent in the chase. He is charged with having killed two white traders, LeClair and McIntosh, on the trail near Fort Hazelton. At any rate, he had a fight with them when he came home and found them giving liquor to his young wife; shortly afterward the men were found dead. For thirteen years, with the aid of his tribe, he lived as a fugitive, brought up a family of five children and became quite wealthy as a trapper and prospector.



Miss Esther Fuller



Francis Dickie  
Gun-A-Loot

Next he went to France and took the full cavalry course in the famous French cavalry school at Saumur, and even served a month with the Fifteenth Chasseurs. For six years he was in Cuba with the Eleventh Cavalry and as instructor of Cuban cavalry, after which he went back to France and entered the Ecole de Guerre, the French General Staff College. Early in the recent war he was assigned to the command of the First Infantry Brigade of the First Division, and of the Division itself in the Argonne campaign. He is a Commander of the Legion of Honor and of the Belgian Order of the Crown, has the Croix de Guerre with three palms and also the Distinguished Service Medal.

### A British Ambulance Heroine

Miss Helen Owen comes to America with the honorable record of driving ambulances for the Royal Medical Corps of the British Army for fourteen months. Under the auspices of the Young Women's Christian Association, she expects soon to open a school for training women for automobile service.



Lucian Swift Kirtland  
Mlle. Marie Leconte



Press Illustrating  
Col. Leonard P. Ayres

tion and as the author of a number of valuable books on scientific and statistical subjects. At the outbreak of the war he was called to Washington to establish the statistical division of the Council of National Defense, the War Industries Board and the Priorities Committee; later, at the request of General Pershing, he established a branch office in France for the same purpose. One of the most useful tasks which Colonel Ayres has executed with great efficiency is the compilation of statistics relating to the war. He has tabulated and diagrammed every important phase of our war-time activities.

### All the Soldiers Liked Her

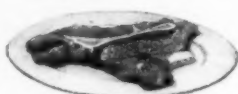
Mademoiselle Marie Leconte, of Paris, is Secrétaire de la Comédie Française and was active in organizing entertainments and large pageants for the American soldiers in France, with whom she became very popular. Among the tributes of appreciation which she has received, she especially cherishes a letter of thanks from President and Mrs. Wilson for her efforts on behalf of the doughboys.



## 60 Dishes

For the Cost of  
1 lb. Beef

You can serve 60 dishes of Quaker Oats at a cost of 35 cents. That's a dish for two people every morning for a month—all for 35 cents. That 35 cents would buy, at this writing, about as follows in some necessary foods:



Costs 9 Times Quaker Oats  
**57 Cents**  
Per 1000 Calories

### What 35c Will Buy

Based on average prices at this writing

In Quaker Oats - - - - -	60 Dishes
In Beef - - - - -	1 Pound
In Hen's Eggs - - - - -	8 Eggs
In Bacon - - - - -	1-2 Pound

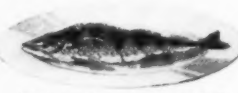
### Supreme Nutrition

In Quaker Oats you get supreme nutrition. Measured by the energy unit you get 1810 calories per pound.

The oat is the greatest food that grows. It is almost a complete food—nearly the ideal food.

It is two-thirds energy—one-sixth body-building protein. It is rich in needed minerals.

Yet compare the cost, at prices current at this writing, with other necessary foods.



Costs 9 Times Quaker Oats  
**50 Cents**  
Per 1000 Calories

### Cost Per 1000 Calories

Quaker Oats - - - - -	5½c
Round Steak - - - - -	33c
Lamb or Veal - - - - -	57c
Eggs or Fish, about - - - - -	50c
Vegetables, average - - - - -	60c

# Quaker Oats

Flaked from Queen Grains Only

Quaker Oats are world-famed for their flavor. They are flaked from queen grains only—just the rich, plump, flavorful oats. We get but ten pounds from a bushel. The puny and insipid grains are all sifted out. Yet you get this flavor without extra price when you ask for Quaker Oats.

**15c and 35c per Package**

Except in the Far West and South  
Packed in Sealed Round Packages with Removable Cover (3201)

## Odd Facts in the World of Science

Edited by HERWARD CARRINGTON, PH. D.

### Mr. Snake Dines

The remarkable photograph here shown depicts a snake—a huge "rattler" devouring a rabbit. The rabbit is really bigger than the snake's body, but the lat-

it to assume the position taken by all other calves—as time wore on. The strain upon the muscles of the rear legs of the calf must be very great, since the calf is practically maintaining its whole weight at the end of a long lever;

and we can see the strength of the muscles on the rear legs in the photograph. At any rate, this calf now walks about all over the place very contentedly—and succeeds in getting its food as efficiently as any of the other calves on the farm!



A big "Rattler" eating a rabbit, in the wilds of Mexico, caught at the instant of striking his unfortunate victim.

ter can expand to eat and digest it. Snakes eat their food alive, in this fashion, and will not touch "dead" food. The rattler in this instance was snapped on the plains of New Mexico, in the very act of seizing its prey. The snake remains coiled-up until it strikes—which it does with lightning rapidity. But it must be coiled-up to strike! Most people seem to imagine that a snake can run after one, like a dog, and bite one; but this is a mistake! They strike only when coiled-up, and they have to coil to strike. The majority of snake bites occur from the fact that the snake is stepped on; then the snake strikes. The Indian Mongoose is the only animal which is not afraid of a snake. It is so quick in its movements that a snake can rarely catch it. The mongoose waits, ready to spring, and the snake, with head reared, looks for a suitable opportunity. Then it strikes! But the mongoose is too quick. In a flash it has jumped to one side, and seizes the neck or throat of the snake as it passes. It then hangs on until the snake is dead. Practically all other animals fear the snake, and many of them are apparently hypnotized in its presence.

### A Two-Legged Calf

This calf did not lose two legs in the war, as might be thought at first; it was "born that way," and with man, shared the distinction from birth, of being a "biped." When first born, and learning to walk, this calf would rear itself upon its two hind legs, and walk like a human being; but gradually, as it grew older, its body inclined more and more forward—as the picture shows—until now it walks about at almost the same "angle" that any other calf would—only, without the support of its two front legs! This shows us two or three very interesting things. First, that, purely by instinct, the calf tended to take up that position which was best suited to a two-legged creature; but, secondly, that the hereditary laws of its being were too strong, and gradually forced

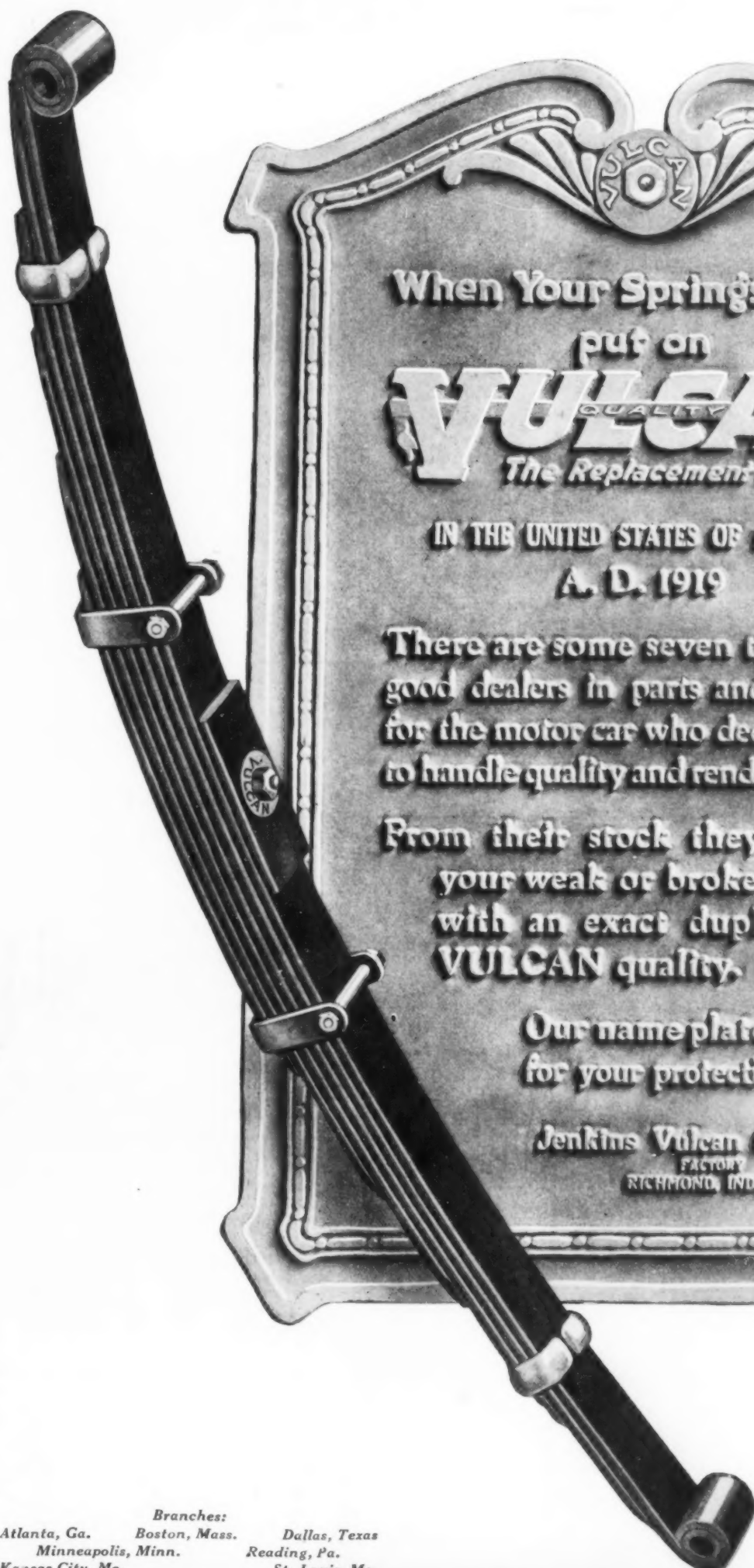


This calf never had more than two legs—it was born that way. But it walks about quite happily, nevertheless.

ing, which in any way accounts for the facts. But it is interesting to recall, in this connection, that many saints and mystics, in their ecstatic trances, seemed also to be impervious to fire; and this is true of some of our modern "mediums." For example, Sir William Crookes narrated a case in which a medium, Home, took a live coal out of the fire, and held it in his hands for some considerable time, without being burned. According to the Biblical account, also—if we remember—Shadrach, Meshach and Abednego were "cast into a fiery furnace" without injury! These modern cases seem to be a curious confirmation of the older stories. The Fire

Continued on page 654





When Your Springs Break  
put on  
**VULCAN**  
*The Replacement Spring*

IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA  
A. D. 1919

There are some seven thousand  
good dealers in parts and supplies  
for the motor car who deem it wise  
to handle quality and render service.

From their stock they replace  
your weak or broken spring  
with an exact duplicate of  
**VULCAN** quality.

Our nameplate is  
for your protection.

Jenkins Vulcan Spring Co.  
FACTORY  
RICHMOND, INDIANA



Branches:  
Atlanta, Ga.      Boston, Mass.      Dallas, Texas  
Minneapolis, Minn.      Reading, Pa.  
Kansas City, Mo.      St. Louis, Mo.



## America's First Need is Better Health

By C. HOUSTON GOUDISS

*Publisher, The Forecast; Founder, The Forecast School of Cookery; Food Director, The Mother's Magazine and National Lecturer.*

THE war showed that one-third of our young manhood is unfit for efficient fighting. This means that more than one-third of our population is unfit for efficient working. For no arbitrary age-limits apply to workers.

The records of the draft prove that this alarming inefficiency is due primarily to PREVENTABLE disease and physical defects.

So this is the hand-writing on the wall of every home in the land: AMERICA MUST WAGE A WAR FOR HEALTH.

We must do this because "health is the first wealth;" because victory without vigor is valueless; because physical deficiency leads to mental and moral decay.

We must unitedly attack every stronghold of disease. For a long time we've been battling with tuberculosis and other communicable plagues, and with a gratifying measure of success in some instances.

NOW WE MUST USE GENERALSHIP OF THE HIGHEST ORDER, AND STRIKE AT THE MAJOR MENACE, THE CHIEF SOURCE OF NEARLY ALL SICKNESS—CONSTIPATION.

Because of its very commonness, Constipation is accepted as more or less a matter of course by many persons. Yet it is, in effect, the most devastating of all diseases, for by reducing the body's power of resistance, it opens the door to every foe that comes along.

Constipation can be relieved by Nujol,—a clear, tasteless, odorless, harmless, non-medical liquid which effects the required relief without in any way affecting any body organ or interfering with any body function. Not a particle of Nujol remains in the body. And Nujol relieves Constipation and will prevent its recurrence. So Nujol today is a national need.

**Warning:** Nujol is sold only in sealed bottles bearing the Nujol Trade-Mark. All druggists. Insist on Nujol. You may suffer from substitutes.

# Nujol

REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

## For Constipation

### SICKNESS PREVENTION

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Constipation as a cause of piles  
☐ "AS THE SHADOWS LENGTHEN"  
Constipation in old age



Name .....

Address .....

## Odd Facts in the World of Science

*Concluded from Page 652*

Walking ceremony has been studied, and extended reports upon it have been made, by Mr. Andrew Lang and Professor

### How the Horse's Foot Has Changed

The illustrations show us how the horse's hoof has changed, as the result of evolution, losing its hand-like qualities, and gradually assuming the rounded "hoof" known to us. The horse, running over ground of all kinds, and never using its feet either for climbing or for eating purposes, would have no need for any fingers; and hence these were gradually altered or changed into a solid, rounded hoof, in the course of ages. The figures show this gradual change. A four-toed horse was gradually changed into a three-toed horse; then into a solid-hoofed horse, having a sort of thumb at the back of the hoof. The remains of this "thumb" can be seen in any horse's "foot" today. A horse has thus gradually grown to possess only *one toe*—its hoof! Zebras, asses, etc., have evolved in much the same manner; and pigs, deer, camels, gazelles, etc., have also changed their foot-gear in this way. The monkey, on the contrary, who lives in the trees, swings from branch to branch, and eats his fruits and nuts by means of his hands, has evolved well-shaped hands, while his hind legs have developed "feet" instead—as these have not been used so much for delicate operations. We see the same thing in the case of man. By practice, however, it



The fire walking ceremony in full swing. Natives walking over red-hot bricks in Tahiti, during their very remarkable religious ceremony.

S. P. Langley of the Smithsonian Institution. The photographs are from his Report.

### The First Time You Cross The Equator

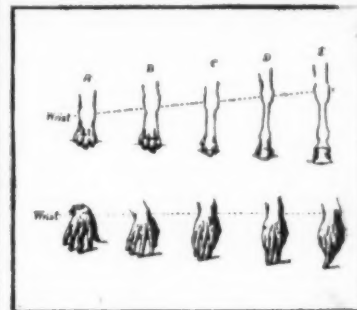
Every sailor who crosses the Equator for the first time, in the British Navy, has to go through a certain "initiation ceremony," wherein he is christened by



Crossing the Equator—"Neptune's Agents" all dressed up for the initiation ceremony, which very few British sailors ever escape.

Neptune. The illustration shows the initiation in full swing. Neptune's emissary, trident and all, is seen sitting on the Throne, his faithful Court followers about him. The "Gob" who receives the Initiation is brought before the Court, undergoes certain rites, and is then tipped-over backwards into a large tank of water! This Equator is the geographical equator—shown on maps and globes—and is quite different from the Magnetic Equator, which is not a straight line, but fluctuates and curves. As soon as one is across the magnetic equator, the compass needle does a right-about-face, and points to the South Pole, instead of to the North. There are two Magnetic Poles, the north and south; located at different spots on the earth's surface from the geographical poles. At the magnetic equator, the compass needle lies horizontally, registering 0°. The magnetic equator is irregular, and crosses the geographical equator in at least four places. Lima and Bahia (in South America), the mouth of the River Niger (in Africa), Aden (in Arabia), and Madras (India), may be named as places in the vicinity of the earth's Magnetic Equator.

is possible to train the toes of one's feet so that one can write, draw, climb a rope, eat, drink, etc., by their aid!



How the horse has learned to stand on one toe. The hand beneath shows us how the evolution of the horse's foot has taken place.

Half a million years ago the ancestor of the horse (a much smaller animal) possessed three toes on the fore and hind feet. A million years ago there were three toes and the rudiments of two more. A million years previous to that the animal had four fully developed toes and bones in the feet to support them.



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ONCOMING winter, with its snow and ice, will bring no thought of frequently delayed milk deliveries to the owner of Mountain View Dairy Farm, near Plattsburg, New York.

When the photograph above was taken last January, Mr. Grube's motor truck on Goodyear Cord Pneumatic Truck Tires was covering its 25-mile route daily just as it had done during the preceding summer.

Under similar conditions, Mr. Grube had known solid tires to spin and get stuck, and on one occasion he had used his Goodyear-Cord-equipped truck to pull a solid-tired truck out of a miry place.

Further, the big Goodyear Cords were saving two hours in the morning, formerly spent in getting the horses ready; they were saving much time in collecting milk from neighboring dairymen and, then, in delivering it; and they were saving considerable money under the cost of keeping horses.

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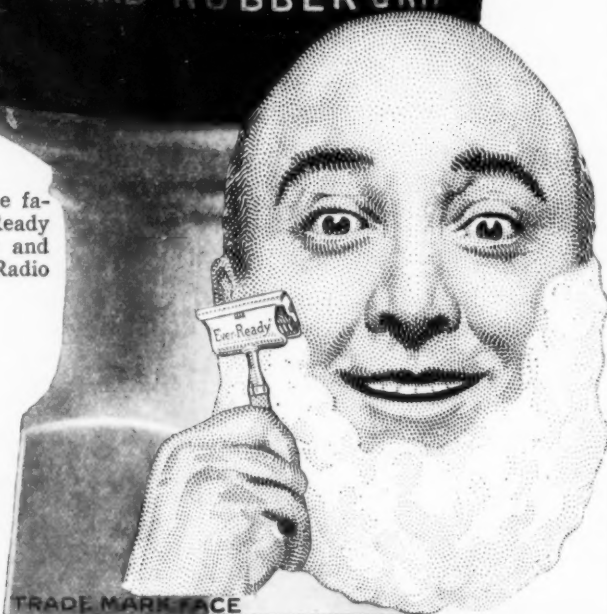
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## The Industrial Conference

Concluded from Page 645

entire system upon which our economic structure has been built is in ruins, and no one seems to know just what a day may bring forth. Certain external facts are patent to all. Every Nation participating in the War is crushed to the earth under an unbelievable burden of debt, and ground down by impossible taxation from which there seems to be no way of escape short of universal insolvency. With this background we find an unparalleled increase in the cost of living, in wages paid to labor, and an equally amazing falling off in the production of labor.

The center of gravity in the financial world has shifted from Europe to America and our financiers are called upon to lead in a period of world economic reconstruction without previous training or experience. Into this chaos there penetrates the loud voiced demands of ignorant classes, who without the slightest acquaintance with, or regard for, changeless economic laws, demand, and are prepared to enforce their demands by the iron hand of brute force, that they shall receive for themselves as a class more than they themselves, and all other classes combined, are producing.

Is it not reasonable to ask that the Conference called by our President and representing the best in our national life, should interpret for us these conditions and we find one or two fixed, permanent and authoritative principles to guide the Nation out of the present chaos.

This Conference has as a second reason for its call, the acute condition in the industrial world. As the Conference begins its deliberations there are going on throughout the country between two and three thousand strikes. These strikes are, for the most part, unnecessary and wholly evil. We are no longer seeing men striking to secure a living wage but they are striking for power. The radicals are seeking, so far as indications reveal, to wrest from Mr. Gompers and other conservative leaders, their power, and to bring all American labor under the malign insanity of Bolshevism.

As I write these words comes that the crews of the ferry boats, running between New Jersey and New York, at half past eleven last evening, walked off their ships without previous word of warning, and the entire ferry service is tied up. The Port of New York is now idle. Countless thousands of tons of perishable freight and much needed food, have piled up upon the railroad terminals and on the piers. Hundreds of ships lie idle. The whole process of trade and commerce has been unsettled. Untold millions of financial loss has come to innocent people, and in addition actual starvation threatens.

What right has any group of men in a community like New York to tax the general public hundreds of millions of dollars and threaten the whole city with starvation, in order to settle a question of wages and hours for that group itself? This week over a hundred publications in New York have suspended publication, because certain workers, in rebellion against the authority and leadership of the American Federation of Labor to which they belong, and in violation of their solemn covenant and agreement with their employers, have seen fit to strike. Their demands are so exorbitant that they simply amount to civil war. What right has any group of individuals, to throw the entire community into confusion and create infinite loss for innocent people who have no part or lot in their contention?

Anyone with any adequate knowledge of the facts, is becoming increasingly concerned over the moral and mental

attitude of the masses of our citizens towards their duties. We have improved the condition of the worker, given him all kinds of enlightened and helpful surroundings, given him his just due in wages, given him in many cases a voice in the management of the business where he is working; and, behold, there never was a time in the history of this nation, when men and women both, were giving such grudging, slipshod, inefficient, non-productive returns for their wages, as they are giving today. The whole attention and interest and imagination of the people seems to be fixed upon general legislative effort rather than upon the discharge of personal particular obligation. Work, theoretically, is considered an unmitigated curse.

There has been evolved through the ages a progressive human society. Men have bound themselves together in nations and communities. They have evolved systems of law, and ideals of life. What holds a society together? Is it external force? Is it the pressure of material necessity such as hunger or defense? These elements have their place, but the social binder, without which no society can exist, is found in the souls of men. A sense of moral obligation, powerful enough to control the actions of an individual from within, is the only permanent social binder. You cannot make a worker do a square day's work, take care of his tools, be careful of his materials, and look after the firm's interest in any conceivable way, unless in his own soul he feels under obligation so to do.

You cannot secure from the employer just, fair, generous treatment of his employees by any conceivable legislation, unless he feels in his own soul a sense of moral obligation to which he renders obedience in action as well as in spirit.

### OUR NEXT PRESIDENT?

Answers from men and women voters requested. All answers regarded strictly confidential

In 1916 I ☐ I voted for ☐ or did not vote ☐

In 1920 I wish to vote for.....

Reader's Name .....

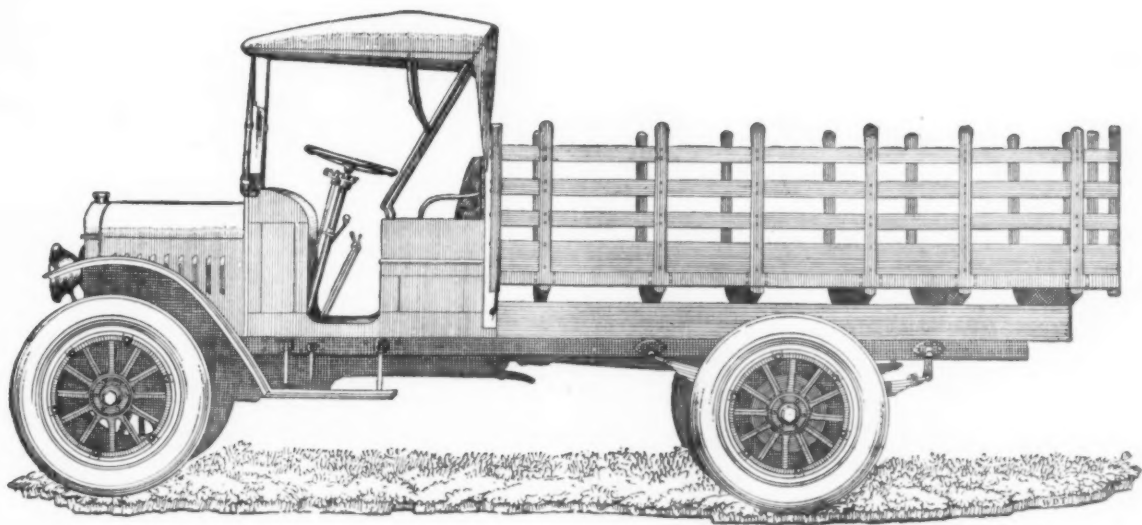
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225 Fifth Avenue, New York

### TOTAL VOTE TO OCTOBER 8

GENERAL WOOD, 1073; change from Wilson, 130.  
PRESIDENT WILSON, 428; change from Hughes, 46.  
CHARLES E. HUGHES, 216; change from Wilson, 21.  
SENATOR JOHNSON, Calif., 370; change from Wilson, 103.  
WILLIAM H. TAFT, 99; change from Wilson, 42.  
SENATOR BORAH, Idaho, 51; change from Wilson, 12.  
WILLIAM G. McADOO, 71; change from Wilson, 49.  
GOVERNOR LOWDEN, Illinois, 95; change from Wilson, 16.  
SENATOR HARDING, Ohio, 59; change from Wilson, 11.  
GENERAL PERSHING, 36; change from Wilson, 12.  
SENATOR SUTHERLAND, West Va., 111; change from Wilson, 33.  
SENATOR LODGE, Mass., 32; change from Wilson, 10.  
EUGENE V. DEBS, 61; change from Wilson, 26.  
GOVERNOR COX, Ohio, 64; change from Wilson, 54.  
MAYOR OLE HANSON, Seattle, 271; change from Wilson, 63.  
Scattering votes for 54 others, 228, including all candidates receiving less than 20 votes each.





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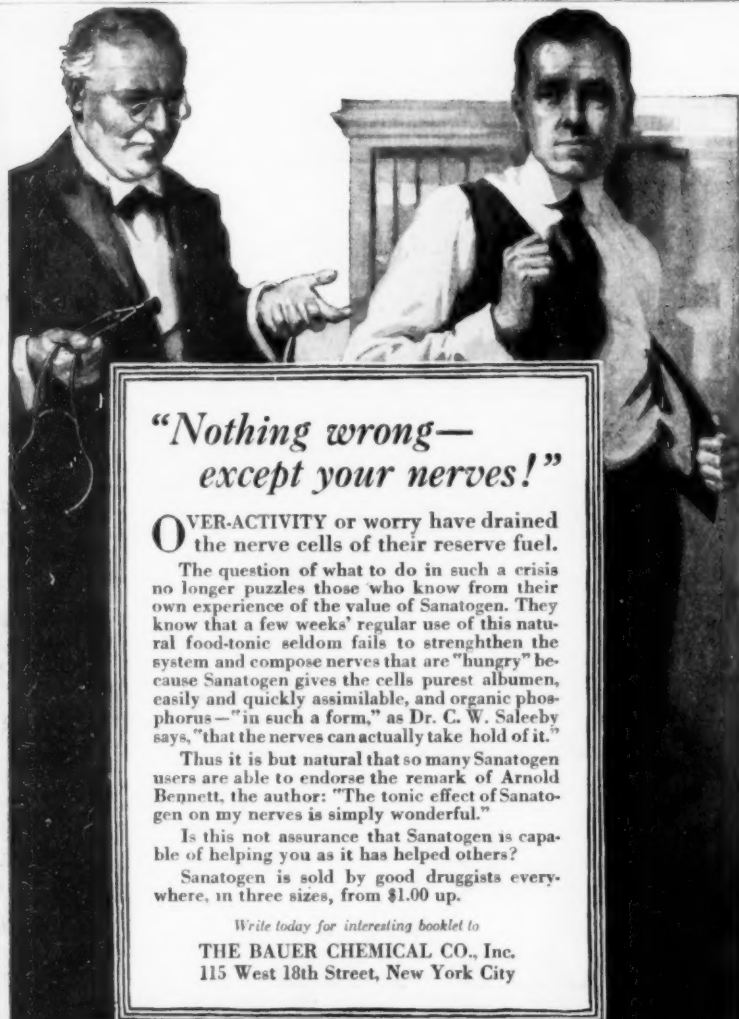
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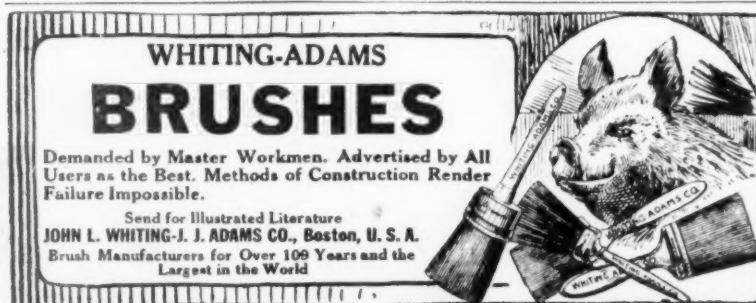


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## Reds Win Baseball Crown

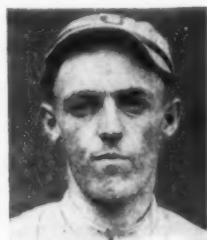
By EDWIN A. GOEWEY



Ellor



Kerr



Reuther

**T**HIS year's world's series developed more unusual features than any of its predecessors. There were innumerable excellent happenings, some of them so unique in achievement that they won deserved places upon the scrolls of baseball history. There also were a few regrettable circumstances; but from first to last the outstanding message which the series conveyed was that "youth shall be served."

From the initial till the final contest, it was the younger players, the "kids," who held the centre of the stage in the spotlight—youths whose names were scarcely more than known to the fans before the advent of the current season, and who were expected to do but little more than assist the veterans to achieve further greatness in the annual classic. But, though unheralded and unsung, they proved, under fire, to possess the stuff of which heroes are made, and won niches in baseball's Hall of Fame for all time.

Before selecting and dilating upon the virtues of the stars of the 1919 frolic, a word or two must be devoted to the winning of the world's championship by the Cincinnati Reds. Fifty years ago another team of Reds, also representing Cincinnati, were the leaders of the baseball world, going through an entire season without once tasting the sting of defeat. But in all the seasons which followed up to 1919, the efforts of the various clubs of Reds to win a major league pennant were barren of results, and the hopes so often deferred no doubt made the hearts of many generations of their supporters grow sick.

But now they have won their crown, in the process defeating the White Sox, the present day exponents of a title which has meant a great deal in American League history. In all, the Sox of the Windy City have taken five pennants, and this year's team entered for the recent classic such pronounced favorites that the backers of the Reds, for the most part, feared to back their team, even at the liberal odds offered.

But Pat Moran succeeded in turning the big trick and surprised even the Reds' supporters by taking a team composed largely of castoffs and rookies and moulding them into the superior aggregation of the big show. His was the work of a genius. However, one question now looms large. What will the Cincinnati team be in 1920? Will it prove just a flash, as did the sensational Braves and the Dodgers, or will it repeat this year's successes?

Lumping the results of the entire series it appears that the Reds won principally because they had the larger staff of pitchers able to go the route, though it

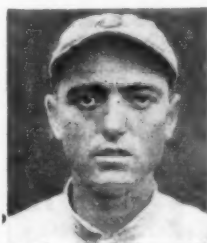
was obvious that some of the White Sox stars were stale when the series began. Gleason made the mistake of giving his regulars too much time to rest after the American League pennant had been won. Had he kept his men in action right up to the opening of the series, instead of completing the season with a team composed largely of substitutes and "maybes," the end probably would have been different. For downright gameness the Sox excelled the Reds, and the uphill fight they made when the odds were all against them and the Cincinnati team apparently had the championship cinched, deserves the highest praise. Had the Sox possessed one more hurler like Kerr, or had Cicotte entered the series fit, there would be no joy in Redland today.

But to return to the youthful heroes. Walter "Dutch" Ruether was the bright, particular star of the opening game, his first world's series contest. He

held his opponents to three hits and one lone run while his teammates piled up nine tallies. The pitcher also added to his fame by leading the hitting with two triples and a single. It was a wonderful achievement, putting heart and the determination to win into the Cincinnati team, and giving the White Sox a jolt from which they never fully recovered, largely because the setback carried down to defeat the supposed invincible Eddie Cicotte and his "shine" ball.

Ruether's success was all the more noteworthy when his baseball past is taken into consideration. Not good enough for two minor leagues, in which he was given the "gate," almost unable to finish a game for either of the two major league clubs with which he had been connected, with waivers asked on him twice by these clubs when no other big league team would claim him, he managed to maintain his hold under the big tent by only a slender thread. Then he suddenly found himself and with the Reds in the recent season was up at the top of the National League with a record of sixteen games won and only four lost. That Ruether went to pieces after his initial showing was unfortunate. Possibly he broke training as alleged. If he did it was lucky for Moran that he had a sufficient supply of pitching talent to win without him.

In the second contest the veteran Sallee won by a narrow margin, and then largely because of the splendid labors of his mates and the kindness of Dame Fortune. William L. Koph, not so long ago with the Fordham College team, contributed largely to "Slim's" success. His three-base hit brought in the Reds' second and third runs. Roush's fielding also was a feature of this battle and helped to save it from the Sox.



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If W. L. Douglas shoes cannot be obtained in your vicinity, order direct from factory by mail, Parcel Post charges prepaid. Write for Illustrated Catalog showing how to order by mail.

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## The Melting Pot

A committee has been formed in Holland to establish air service with Java and other Pacific colonies.

In ten days preceding the opening of the steel strike, Pittsburgh merchants took out \$100,000,000 insurance against "riot and commotion."

Senator Sherman, of Illinois, recently referred to the President and Col. House as "two crusaders in the bloody chaos of internationalism."

Governor Frank O. Lowden, of Illinois, on a recent visit to Washington was enthusiastically greeted by Congressmen and Senators as "our next President."

Berlin announces that an indemnity of \$62,500,000 will be paid by Germany to its steamship companies, to enable them to build up again a great merchant fleet.

Stephen C. Mason, president National Association of Manufacturers, says strikes have cost the United States \$10,000,000 a day for the last eight months.

The Aero Club of America will cooperate with similar clubs elsewhere in arranging an aerial derby around the world, with prizes aggregating \$1,000,000.

Merle Sidener, of Indianapolis, an advocate of honest advertising, says there is both preaching and fighting to be done in upholding the gospel of truth-in-advertising.

Steamship companies say that travel between the United States and Japan has increased so rapidly that in September all accommodations had been reserved up to January 1st.

The British delegate to the Canadian Trades and Labor Council of Canada says that British labor has decided to give up strikes and pursue its interests in Parliament instead.

A British engineering firm has submitted to its Government plans for immediate construction of giant commercial airships with dining, smoking and sleeping cabins.

At least 5,000 Princeton men served in the late war, and 3,000 of them became officers, including four Brigadier-Generals. 231 were decorated for distinguished service and 137 laid down their lives.

A million acres of timber land in Montana and northern Idaho were burned over by this year's forest fires, in spite of the employment of 4,500 extra men. Seven of the fire-fighters lost their lives.

The Secretary of Agriculture refused to release General Pershing's horse "Kidron" from quarantine until after five months, stating that other horse-owners must be protected from the introduction of disease.

In 1916 the Department of Commerce spent \$25,000 investigating the canning of dogfish and gave the results to cannerymen. The canned dogfish exploded and Congress was asked for \$60,000 to reimburse the cannerymen.

New York State College of Forestry says that while New York spends a fortune every year for fertilizers, its residents burn up the equivalent of a million pounds of fertilizer in roadside fires to get rid of fallen leaves.

Within a year Canada has made land grants to 3,768 returned soldiers and loaned to them \$30,000,000. The Government has arranged to buy 2,000,000 bushels of seed wheat to provide against a shortage next spring.

The 6,200 employees of the American Graphophone Co., of Bridgeport, Conn. recently went on strike and the company said it would move its plant. The mayor called a secret meeting of the strikers and they went back to work. The agitators were run out of town by the police. Let the people think!

## Special Opportunities

An inquiry to the concerns listed below will bring complete details in every instance.

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## Politics in Treaty Debate

By CHARLTON BATES STRAYER

IT HAS long been an American tradition that politics should cease at the seashore, and the public is distinctly opposed to the way politics is being brought into the treaty debate. Senator Hitchcock threatens to defeat ratification of the treaty in the final vote if the Republicans insist upon passing drastic reservations. The plan of the Democrats would then be to reconsider, and to follow this by a substitute ratifying resolution with mild interpretative reservations. Republicans claim they could easily defeat the vote to reconsider, and that the responsibility for defeating the treaty would rest upon the Democrats. Senator Hitchcock, on the other hand, insists that the "fatal knife thrust" at the treaty would come, if such is the procedure, from the Republican side which insisted upon stringent reservations whose effect would be repudiation of the treaty by the United States. The public is interested in this political method of dealing with the treaty only to condemn it. So far as the constitutional rights of the President are concerned, it is his privilege, if the action of the Senate does not meet his approval, to pigeon-hole the whole affair and make the League of Nations the issue in 1920. But the American public, irrespective of party, does not want the treaty made a political issue in 1920. The public of the Allied Powers, of all Powers indeed, wants to see the treaty disposed of as quickly as possible. A large majority of the American people want the treaty ratified without amendment and with reservations that would not endanger its acceptance by the Powers. It is the duty of both parties in the Senate to seek a settlement on that basis.

### The Bay State Speaks

A curious feature of the action of the State conventions in Massachusetts is that the Democrats declare for amendments to the treaty, while the Republicans stand for ratification without amendment. The Republican convention endorsed Senator Lodge's efforts for effective reservations, but not for amendments to the treaty, and gave him a prolonged demonstration at the conclusion of his speech. The action of the Democratic convention was doubtless influenced largely by the Irish issue, and its chief practical effect upon the treaty vote will be the freedom it gives to Senator Walsh, Democratic Senator from Massachusetts, to vote for the Johnson amendment. For the sake of comparison, we give the two resolutions.

**Republican Convention**—"We, therefore, favor prompt ratification of the treaty of peace without amendment, but with such unequivocal and effective reservations as will make clear the unconditional right of the United States to withdraw from the League upon due notice; as will provide that the United States shall assume no obligation to employ American soldiers or sailors unless Congress shall, by act or resolution, so direct; as will make it clear that no domestic questions, such as the tariff and immigration, will be taken from the control of the United States, and that the United States shall be sole judge as to the interpretation of the Monroe Doctrine. There must be no abridgment of the sovereignty of the nation, of the control of its own domestic affairs, or of the maintenance of its national policies."

**Democratic Convention**—"Ratification of the treaty was favored. 'Provided, however, the covenant is so amended as to give to no other nation more votes than the United States, to protect the sovereignty of the American people, to protect the right of self-determination and to refrain from adding to the burden of peoples wanting to be free and independent.'"

### The Breakdown of Idealism

Frank H. Simonds gives some very interesting data in illustrating the "Revolt in Europe against the Versailles Treaty." He shows how Roumania flouted the Paris Conference by marching to Buda-

pest and occupying Bessarabia, a province three times as big as Alsace-Lorraine. He cites D'Annunzio's occupation of Fiume, and points out that no nation stands ready to expel Italy. He raises the question of any one being prepared to discipline Greece should she "occupy that portion of Thrace which the Paris Conference cannot make up its mind to give her, although it has subtracted it from Bulgaria." He foresees the possibility of the fall of the Clemenceau government, to be succeeded by a reactionary ministry which might repudiate the treaty. France would then proceed to safeguard her own future by permanent occupation of the Rhine barrier, and annexation of the Saar Basin. Many of the settlements at Paris were a compromise between the European idea and the American idea, or idealism, as represented by President Wilson. Mr. Simonds believes that Europe is already rejecting President Wilson's ideas, and that whatever may be the action of the Senate upon the treaty and the League of Nations "that we are doomed to pass rapidly, are actually passing, from world policies founded upon idealism to those based upon realism." He therefore predicts that France, Poland and the rest of the Continental nations will sooner or later "seek a Continental solution conforming with Italian and Roumanian action."

One wishes that Mr. Simonds might be able to take a little more cheerful view of the situation. What becomes of the League of Nations in this portrayal of the breakdown of idealism? It is indeed a picture of what may happen if the world does not enter heartily into the support of the League, but such a solution on the selfish, Continental lines is inconceivable if the League becomes an effective force. How much better is the attitude of the London *Spectator*. This famous weekly has not been enthusiastic for the League as constituted. It would have preferred a simple agreement among the nations to respect the sanctity of treaties and for the punishment of those nations making scraps of paper out of solemn obligations. It feared a League with too great powers. Such a League having been born, the *Spectator* says, "We sincerely trust that it may be possible to make it work, and certainly all right-minded people ought to cease mere cavilling and try to do their best to make it a success."

### Chickens Come Home to Roost

Russia was congenial soil for the growth of Bolshevism, but it was Germany that sowed the seed and cultivated the crop. Later she reaped in her own soil that which she had so assiduously sown in Russia. It was a law of nature and of life that Germany, which made Bolshevism, should suffer from it in her own borders. It was this, according to Gen. Ludendorff, which caused Germany to collapse "like a house of cards." Ludendorff thus pictures the revolution in Germany, which he believes caused the downfall of the empire more than the military successes of the Allied Powers: "Chaos, Bolshevism, terror, un-German in name and nature, made their entry into the German fatherland. Soldiers' and workmen's councils, prepared in long, systematic underground work, were now established. Order in state and society vanished. All authority disappeared." To change the figure, Germany's chickens came home to roost. The menace of Bolshevism has spread into all lands, where extremists and agitators are spreading its doctrines.

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## Shall We Bring Home Our Soldier Dead?

Continued from page 647

of permanency has been made. (The "period of time" is the important point. If, for any reason, the French should arbitrarily lengthen this period beyond that observed by us in Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines, it might unpleasantly disturb relations between the two countries.)

In view of this international agreement—the last paragraph in particular—the War Department was asked by LESLIE'S to define its policy with regard to the possible return of our soldier dead. A prompt response came from Mr. Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War, who has very kindly dictated the following statement for use in this article:

are being brought together in centralized cemeteries, which the Department hopes to beautify so as to make them fit resting-places for the men who lie there."

### Secretary Daniels' Opinion

Since the heroic dead of the Marine Brigade are still marooned in French cemeteries, the Navy Department was also asked to outline its policy. This has been frankly done by Secretary Daniels himself in the following statement, which he has prepared especially for this purpose:

"The policy of returning to the United States for burial the remains of Navy and Marine Corps personnel who die or are killed in active service while at sea or in foreign lands has been followed by the Navy Department for many years. The custom was undoubtedly originated because of two factors, one being the

## How General Miles Feels

"My Dear Sir: In reply to your letter of September 25th, I would say that it has been the glory of Republics that they respect and honor those who render heroic services and make great sacrifices for the people and government. In this most colossal of wars the flower of American manhood have gathered up all the bright hopes and prospects of life and placed them upon the altar of their country. They have gone under liquid fire and poisonous gasses, and tens of thousands have suffered all the horrors of war and now lie buried in foreign lands. Could we but know their dying wish, it would be that their bodies might rest beside their nearest and dearest relatives in their native land. To abandon them where no loving hands can plant a tree or rest a flower, would be heartless ingratitude.

"The least the Government could do, where it is desired, would be to send their bodies to their homes and have them buried with their nearest of kin and devoted friends. Where there are no requests of this kind, those unmoved could remain, but should be properly cared for. There should be two monuments or memorial structures erected, similar to the Pennsylvania Memorial at Gettysburg, and inscribed in bronze thereon the names of the fallen patriot heroes. One monument to be erected on the field of France and the other at Arlington Cemetery, Washington, D. C.

"Very truly yours,

"NELSON A. MILES,  
"Lt. Gen., U. S. Army."

### What Mr. Baker Says:

"The policy of the War Department does provide for the return of the bodies of American soldiers buried abroad in cases where the nearest relatives so desire. Many persons, as you know, feel as did Colonel Roosevelt and as General Pershing has urged—that the bodies of our dead be allowed to remain in beautified cemeteries near the frontiers which they held and beneath the soil they defended; but in those cases where the relatives do not wish to leave the remains in France, they will be brought home.

"The French Government for the present is reluctant to allow the disinterment of our dead for return to America, because of the fact that with millions of soldier dead buried along the battlefield (among them natives of all the Allied countries in the world) the endless funeral processions across France would have, they fear, a most depressing effect upon the French people, already oppressed through the necessary hardships and sorrows of more than four years of war. In addition to this sentimental deterrence, there is the fear that the removal and transfer of such a large number of bodies might be productive of pestilence and epidemics.

"A bill, indeed, was before the Chamber of Deputies which would have prohibited the removal of bodies for three years, but the State Department made protest and, I believe, the bill has not become a law.

"In the meantime, as you know, the dead

reluctance of the shipmates of the deceased to leave the body in a lonely grave, to be gradually obliterated by time, and the other the natural desire of his family that the remains should rest in some familiar spot, which they might visit and honor.

"Prior to the Spanish-American War there was no specific appropriation for this purpose. However, in the Naval Appropriation Act of June 7, 1900, a special clause was inserted, providing a sum of \$10,000. This appropriation, continued and increased from year to year until the present time, has enabled the Department to return the remains of officers and men from any country to which their duties may have called them, no matter how isolated or remote. At the outset of our participation in the war with Germany the Department decided to continue this policy, feeling that so far as the Navy was concerned there were no insuperable difficulties, and that by so doing the grief and sorrow of the relatives would be somewhat assuaged. Instructions were therefore issued to all naval forces directing that, whenever and wherever possible, naval dead should be returned to the United States, and every effort was made to supply ships and stations with the necessary services and materials.

"Between July, 1917, and July, 1919, the remains of over 500 officers and men of the Navy and Marine Corps, who had lost their lives in the service, were brought home from the war zone; and, except in France, the Navy, now has but few remaining in foreign countries—all of whom, it is expected, will be returned before

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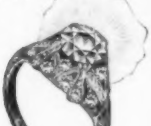
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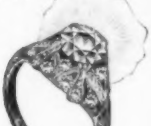
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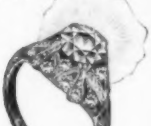
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the end of this year. I would like to point out here, that determination as to whether the body should be buried abroad or transferred home has been left in every case to the family of the deceased, and that in practically every instance the response has been an urgent telegram asking for immediate return.

"When the first deaths occurred among our naval forces in France, a cablegram was sent to United States Navy Headquarters at Paris, directing that the bodies be placed aboard one of the transports for return. Reply came that all transportation of the dead was prohibited by French military laws and that diplomatic intervention would be required to secure permission for removal. As the military situation in France was then at a most critical stage, the Department deemed it unwise to take action which might, even in the slightest degree, prove embarrassing to a friendly power. Therefore no further endeavor was made at that time to return our dead from France and Belgium; and later, after consultation with the War and Navy Departments, a definite compact was made by our State Department providing for the interment of all military and naval dead in France during the continuance of the war, but that as soon as hostilities had ceased, the French Government (conjointly with the American Government) would undertake measures to insure the transportation and return home of the bodies of American soldiers or sailors buried in France.

"Recently there has been introduced in the French Chamber of Deputies a bill which would prevent the exhumation or transportation of the remains of either French or Allied dead for a period of three years, except where there has been some special convention or agreement. Although this proposed measure has not yet been the subject of a parliamentary report, in view of the agreement which I have just mentioned, I am of the opinion that, even if enacted into law, it could not be construed to prevent action by the United States.

"The Department has conducted an extensive correspondence with the kindred of naval dead buried in France, with a view to ascertaining their wishes regarding final disposition. In doing so, it was explained that three lines of action were open to them: (1) Permanent burial in selected military cemeteries abroad, which would be given perpetual care and so improved and beautified as to accord due recognition and honor to those resting in them; (2) to be returned to the United States for reinterment at Arlington or any other designated National Cemetery; or (3) to be sent to the next of kin in any part of the United States for private burial. The result has been an almost unanimous desire for reburial at home. Over and over again the relatives have written: 'The Government took our boy away; it can do no less than return to us his precious body.'

"In view of the general sentiments of the people as expressed in these letters to the Department and as indicated by the numerous measures introduced in Congress for return of the mortal remains of those who gave their lives for the Republic—and particularly, as statements have been repeatedly published by Members of Congress and by the War and Navy Departments promising that this should be done when desired by their next of kin—I believe that every effort should be made to obtain from the French Government early permission to begin what will be a tremendous, but not impossible task."

So far as the Naval and Marine Corps dead are concerned, therefore, the question is authoritatively and finally answered. The American Navy will leave none of its dead under alien skies.

In passing, it may be of interest to know that the British Government will continue its former policy of leaving its dead in beautified cemeteries near where their lives went out. Any other plan would be well-nigh impossible of execution. Its thousands and tens of thousands who fell at Ypres, for instance, were hastily buried in an area that was for three years a continual battleground, frequently changing hands, and it has been so torn by the exploding shells of both armies that even its original owners can scarcely recognize their own lands. Furthermore, the men who there died under the banner of Britain came from the ends of the earth.

There is, of course, much to be said in favor of this time-honored British custom. The well-kept graves which sentinel England's famous battle-grounds speak with an eloquence that is incomparable—and I have felt its thrill at such far-away places as Lucknow and Tel-el-Kebir and the Plains of Abraham—yet few English daisies have ever been laid upon these honored graves by the hands of those whom the heroes had loved in life.



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"Safety first" is a good motto for everybody in every line of business. It is a specially good motto for investors at this time.

The stock market has enjoyed a period of unusual prosperity. Things have been on the rise. Big profits could be taken by heavy holders of securities, especially certain industrials, including oil stock. It is true that some are averse to taking their profits now because they would be large, and would render them liable to a very heavy super-income tax.

These big men can take care of themselves. They know when to buy, and usually when to sell. The fact that they are holding under a certain sort of compulsion strengthens the market, for if they should unload their holdings and take their profits, the market would be upset.

To the small investor, in whom I am particularly interested, I repeat the advice, given on sundry occasions, that a good profit is always a safe thing to take. It is true that our market seems to be in a strong position. It is, compared with the weak financial situation abroad, but any untoward event will give it a rude shock and break it in spite of adventitious circumstances that have held it up so long.

The unevenness with which the market moves is significant. A strong, well-balanced market, usually moves in fairly regular lines, one stock with the other, perhaps not to the same extent, but all in sympathetic action.

In a market moved more by speculative manipulation than by sound fundamentals, certain stocks move by jerks, evidencing the power behind the throne. This may be due to the work of insiders having knowledge of important developments affecting a certain security or line of securities, but the very fact that this sometimes occurs, leads the gambling outsider into the purchase of boosted secur-

ities, under the impression that there must be a reason why they have been boosted.

One of the most encouraging signs is the revulsion of the great so-called "middle class" element against strikes. The fearful consequences anticipated from the great railway strike in England disappeared over night under pressure of public opinion against an attempt to tie up the transportation system of the country. The astounding revelations regarding the Bolshevik notions of Foster, leader of the steel strike, and the testimony of some of the highly paid workmen that they were satisfied with their conditions and were not in favor of a closed shop, turned public sympathy away from the strikers. The strongest factor was the determination of the public authorities not to permit violence and to give workers who choose to work, the freest opportunity to do so.

The public seems to expect little of consequence from the industrial conference at Washington. I am more hopeful of an outcome that shall clear the way for a better understanding between the employer and the employee. We do things in a patriotic American way. And the nation has at last been aroused to the necessity of supporting American institutions, property rights, and orderly government.

My friend, Nathan L. Amster of Boston, who has made a careful study of the railway situation, demands that "investors who represent the thrift and trust funds put into railroad securities in good faith must be absolutely and adequately protected or the financial future of this country, which is dependent upon the energies of safe capital, will be chaos." A good deal of fault has been found with Congress that it does not settle the railroad problem off-hand, but this is unfair. The Cummins Bill, the Esch Bill, and the Lenroot Bill are all before Congress and other remedial legislation is being con-

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## UNDER THIS HEADING "Free Booklets for Investors"

on page 666 you will find a descriptive list of booklets and circulars of information which will be of great value in arranging your investments to produce maximum yield with safety. A number of them are prepared especially for the smaller investor and the "beginner in investing."





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sidered. Out of all these reconstructive suggestions a substantial legislative act may be expected, I trust, before the first of January.

Perhaps this accounts for manifestations of strength in the railway list, but the best purchase in this line as well as among the industrials, are first mortgage bonds. I doubt if my readers will ever get them at lower figures than now.

In a word, under existing conditions with serious problems still unsolved, both at home and abroad, and with some of the first-class powers shortly to be in the market as heavy borrowers, at attractive terms, I advise my readers to take their profits, keep them in liquid form and be prepared to buy whenever the bargain counter opens. They may not have to wait so long as they anticipate.

Y., SUNBURY, PA.: Quaker Oats pfd. at \$99 would be a good investment, as the company is prosperous.

G., NEW YORK, N. Y.: V. Vivandau Co. is highly capitalized. The stock may be advanced by speculators, but it does not look like a short-pull investment.

D., HOMESTEAK, PA.: The dividend on American Tel. & Tel. seems reasonably safe, but a woman will find a fitter investment in first-class bonds or pfd. stocks.

V., EVANSVILLE, IND.: Stocks of longer standing than American Diagraph are preferable. Among these are Union Bag & Paper, Advance Rumely pfd. and Col. F. & L. all selling below par.

R., DELUTH, MINN.: Atchison pfd. is an excellent stock, but B. & O., on which dividends have been suspended, is not a purchase at present. It is safe enough to buy stocks on the installment plan if you deal with a reliable broker.

J., BOONEVILLE, N. Y.: It would be extremely unwise to exchange your Liberty bonds for the stock of the new oil company. Instead of selling, buy more. They will in the end be more likely to profit you than cheap oil stocks.

B., ALBANY, N. Y.: "Safe Investment for a woman" will be found in the highest class of securities like first mortgage railroad and real estate bonds or Government loans. Anglo-American Oil has merit and is reasonably safe.

S., TROY, N. Y.: The Joint C. B. & Q. col. tr. 4's are the direct obligation of the Northern Pacific and Great Northern, are secured by deposits of C. B. & Q. stock, are due July 1, 1921, and at recent quotations yielded 6.7%.

D., NAUGATECK, CONN.: Both U. S. L. & H. and U. S. S. are speculative. The latter has been boomed lately and doubled in price, which may have discounted the company's improved outlook. U. S. L. & H.'s prospects are brighter, but it is a long pull.

W., PEORIA, ILL.: The State of S. Dakota rural credit 5% bonds, due 1930 to 1933, are exempt from Federal Income Tax, legal investment for savings banks and trust funds in several States, and eligible for security for postal savings deposits. They recently sold at prices yielding about 4.7%.

S., HARVARD, ILL.: Investors and speculators often incur needless losses by becoming panic stricken when stocks have a decline. This is often due to their lack of knowledge of the merits of the stocks. Midvale should not have been disposed of at a loss. It is a sound dividend-paying speculation.

T., TOLEDO, OHIO: Among industrial bonds making a liberal yield on market price are Illinois Steel Co., deb. 4½'s, U. S. Rubber first and ref. 5's, Wilson & Co. first 6's, Central Leather first 5's, Bethlehem Steel purchase money 5's and Armour & Co. real estate 4½'s. These net from about 5½% to over 6%.

L., BOSTON, MASS.: The new issue of \$50,000,000 American Tel. & Tel. three year 6% notes are a fine investment. They were put on the market at 99½, and interest, yielding 6¼%. They are in denominations of \$100 to \$1,000. These notes are followed by capital stock on which 8% has been paid for 13 years.

M., PROVIDENCE, R. I.: As is the case with many public utility companies' issues in these times, Providence Gas stock is not inviting. Were it a railroad or an industrial, it might be well to hold it with hope of future recovery, but as it is, a shift to something else would seem desirable. Saxon Motors is a gamble.

W., ASHVILLE, N. C.: Coca Cola's earnings are on such a scale that dividends on the common next year are already talked of. The common around 40 has speculative attractions. There is talk of restricting the consumption of sugar by soft-drink manufacturers, and this may prove a handicap.

A., BOSTON, MASS.: Continental Motors is a good dividend-payer, and the common a business man's purchase, the pfd. being better. American Can is not "a good sound investment," as it pays no dividend, but it is a well-regarded speculation, with a dividend anticipated. The pfd. is a dividend-payer.

R., RICHMOND, VA.: Were the railroad situation in better shape, the semi-speculative railroad bonds would naturally be in greater demand. Attractive issues of this stamp include Chicago Great Western first 4's, Erie first 6's, prior 4's, Mun. & St. L. first ref. 4's, 4½'s Pacific gen. 4's, and St. L. & S. E. alignment 6's.

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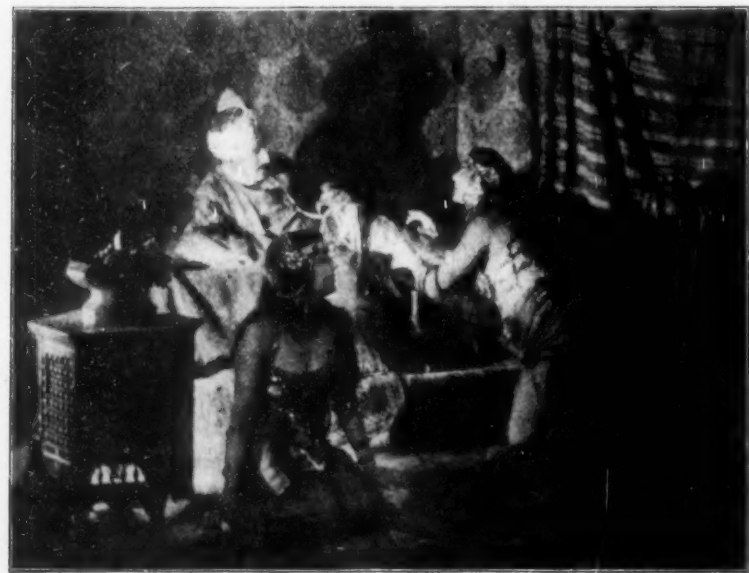
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W., MT. GILEAD, OHIO: I do not "recommend" Glenrock. It is a speculative stock with possibilities. I can not name any low-priced oil stock that is certain to make a profit in the next few months. On their merits, and in view of their being dividend-payers, Anglo-American, Cosden, Sapulpa and Elk Horn have attractions.

L., BRIDGEPORT, CONN.: The earnings of the Corn Products Refining Co. were equal in the six months ending June 30 last to over \$12 a share on common. A dividend on common is expected before long, though perhaps not until next January. The stock has had so marked an advance that the dividend has probably been discounted. It is an attractive long pull.

M., BUFFALO, N. Y.: For a person who lacks the nerve to stand the fluctuations of the stock market, the most suitable investments are first mortgage real estate or farm mortgage bonds. Sound issues of these classes can be obtained from reliable houses. There are no safer securities. Insurance companies, banks and leading capitalists have invested heavily in them.

M., NEW YORK, N. Y.: Empire Tire & Rubber Co. has paid dividends on pfd. since March, 1918. It is a fair business man's purchase. Falls Motors common is at best a long pull. The company has had difficulty in paying cash dividends on pfd. Cerro de Pasco is a meritorious mining stock, but it has had so big an advance that on present returns to stockholders it is selling above its value.

L., CHARLESTON, S. C. Railroad stocks which are "business men's investments with a speculative tinge" include, Atchafalpa U. P., So. Pacific, Norfolk & Western, Chicago and Northwestern, C. C. & St. L. pfd., and C. & O. Industrials of the same character may be found in International Mercantile Marine pfd., International Paper pfd., Corn Products pfd., Union Bag & Paper and U. S. Steel pfd.

M., NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J.: Better not put any of your hard-earned money into a new motor car company's shares. The strong, established companies' stocks offer a safer purchase. Be warned by the fate of the cheap-share Emerson Motor Co., which collapsed, and its successor, the Campbell Motor Car Co., whose property was lately sold to pay its debts, leaving but a mere trifle for the stockholders.

### Free Booklets for Investors

Stock market opportunities in puts and calls are clearly described in booklet "L," which may be obtained from William Herbst, 20 Broad St., New York City.

For investments in the Pacific Northwest, the Northwest Trust & Savings Bank, Seattle, Wash., should be consulted. The bank will send its circular A-10189 to any applicant.

Special letter "LG," giving a list of convertible bonds which are inviting investments, will be sent free on application by J. Frank Howell, member Consolidated Stock Exchange, 52 Broadway, New York.

The "Bache Review" is noted for clear, condensed information and sound suggestions to business men and investors. Copies mailed free on application to J. S. Bache & Co., members N. Y. Stock Exchange, 42 Broadway, New York.

Circular A. L. W., describing the operations and setting forth the prospects of the Ajax Oil Co., operating in the Burk Burnett field and paying 1% monthly, may be obtained of Parson, Son & Co., members N. Y. Stock Exchange, 115 Broadway, New York.

First mortgage bonds, bearing 7% and secured by twice their value of income-producing real estate, are offered by G. L. Miller & Co., Inc., 131 Hurt Bldg., Atlanta, Ga. They are in denominations of \$100 to \$1,000. Write to the company for details of this offering.

The Liberty bond market at present is very active. John Muir & Co., 61 Broadway, New York, specialize in these Government issues, and are rendering good and prompt service to buyers and sellers. For a complete account of the firm's method of handling the bonds, write for its booklet, H-24, "Your Liberty Bond."

Chatham County, Georgia, road 4 1/2% gold bonds, exempt from Federal income tax and from taxes in Georgia, eligible as security for postal savings deposits, and quoted to yield 4.75%, are offered by the well-known bond house of Harris, Forbes & Co., Pine St., Cor. William, New York. The firm will send particulars to any interested party.

A reputation for fair dealing and experienced advice has greatly expanded the clientele of the Federal Bond & Mortgage Co., 90 E. Griswold St., Detroit, Mich. The company is a large distributor of first mortgage real estate serial gold bonds, and will mail on request its useful booklet, "Questions and Answers on Bond Investment."

Combining a good yield with safety, the first mortgage serial bonds "safeguarded under the Straus Plan" are highly appreciated by conservative investors. The bonds mature in two to ten years and net 6%. Literature describing them may be had by applying for circular No. K-903 to S. W. Straus & Co., 150 Broadway, New York, and Straus Bldg., Chicago. The firm has been in business 37 years without loss to any investor.

One of the most notable of recent mergers is embodied in the Sinclair Consolidated Oil Corporation. This organization promises to be a most important factor in the oil industry and its stock is being extensively dealt in. The Corporation's position in the world market is well set forth in circular T-21, issued by Lyman D. Smith & Co., members N. Y. Stock Exchange, 34 Pine St., New York. This publication, containing new and valuable information, will be furnished on request.

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Good Queen Bess and her court were in convulsions of laughter. Never in the history of the English language has there been such a scene of merriment. The fat, roasting friend of Prince Hal. The occasion was Shakespeare's presentation of *Henry IV* before the English Court. To Elizabeth the freshness and unconventionality of it all were delightful. The corpulent Knight swaggering among tapsters, and carriers, and merchants, and loud robustious women like Mistress Quickly and Doll Tearsheet, in the tavern where he is monarch, is the personification of unrestrained freedom and frolic. He violates all social rules in speech and conduct with such inimitable wit and good-natured, inventive effrontery that we see only the comical features of his vices and frailties. The Queen—no prude—was enchanted. She demanded that Shakespeare show Sir John in love, in order that she might hear more of him. By royal command was written that great comedy, *The Merry Wives of Windsor*, which, word for word as Shakespeare wrote it, together with everything else that he wrote, exactly as it came from his pen, is found in this edition of

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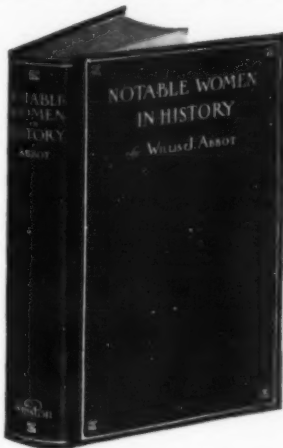
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